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George W. Millett,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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THEDORA MERRILL
HAS just returned from Boston, and offers a beautiful assortment of
MOUSLIN DE LAINES, ALPINES, SAXONY CLOTHS,
CALICOES,
From eleven to thirty cts. per yard.
Silk & Cotton Velvet.
SHAWLS; GLOVES; TRIMMINGS for Gentlemen's Clothes.
Dress & Bonnet Silk.
CLOAK CLOTHS.
A splendid assortment of RIBBONS, LACES, and a variety of smaller articles at low prices.
Miss M. will keep Bonnets on hand and make to order.
Oxford, Nov. 1841. tf27

Spring Goods! Spring Goods!!
CHARLES F. KITTREDGE,
WOULD inform his friends and the public generally that he has just received from Boston a good assortment of
NEW GOODS,
which he will sell at LOW PRICES for CASH, or approved credit.

He also has, and intends to keep, on hand all kinds of
LUMBER,
such as Boards, Plank, Shingle and Clapbords.
South Paris, April 11th, 1842. tf49

WILLIAM B. BENNETT,
Attorney at Law,
BUCKFIELD, Me.
HAVING been supplied with all necessary papers is now ready to assist those who purpose to avail themselves of the provisions of the Bankrupt Law. Any business under said Act entrusted to him will be faithfully attended to.
March 3, 1842. 44

WILLIAM K. KIMBALL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CANTON VILLAGE, Me.

TIMOTHY LUDDEN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
TURNER-VILLAGE, Me.

Dr. T. H. Brown,
SURGEON DENTIST,
PARIS HILL.

SAMUEL F. RAWSON,
Deputy Sheriff,
PARIS HILL, OXFORD COUNTY.
All business by Mail, or otherwise, promptly attended to
Feb. 14. 1842. 41

SAMUEL F. MARBLE,
DEPUTY SHERIFF,
FOR THE COUNTIES OF
CUMBERLAND & OXFORD,
POLAND, Me.

CLOCKS & WATCHES
Cleaned & Repaired by
B. WALTON,
Paris Hill, Me.

Administrators' & Guardians'
DEEDS
FOR SALE, AT THE
OXFORD DEMOCRAT OFFICE.

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of license from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, I shall sell at public Auction at the Store of Otis C. Bolster at Rumford Point, on Tuesday the first day of November, 1842, at 3 o'clock P. M., the following real estate belonging to *ABEL CHAPMAN, Jr.* late of Rumford, deceased, for the purpose of paying the just debts of said deceased and incidental charges of administration, viz:—All the right said deceased had at his decease in and to a lot of land and the buildings thereon adjoining the ferry at Rumford Point, the title made known at the time of sale.

Also, at Lewis Crockett's in Andover, on Wednesday, the second day of Nov. 1842, at 3 o'clock P. M. Lot No. six, in the second Range, East side of Ellis river—Also Pew No 32 in the Meeting House at Andover Corner—Also, one acre of land, being a part of home Lot of said deceased adjoining land of Sam'l R. Chapman—Also, the right of the reversion of the Widow's dower as set out to her in the homestead.

ABEL CHAPMAN, Administrator.
Andover, Sept. 21, 1842. *21

CORRESPONDENCE WITH BRITISH SPECIAL MISSION.

[CONTINUED.]

The Maine Commissioners to Mr. Webster.

Washington, July 22, 1842.

SIR:—The undersigned commissioners of the State of Maine on the subject of the Northeastern boundary, have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note, addressed to them under date of the 15th instant, with enclosures therein referred to. The proposition first submitted by the special minister of Great Britain, on the subject of the boundary, having been disagreed to, and the proposition made on the part of the United States, with the assent of the commissioners of Maine and Massachusetts, having been rejected as inadmissable, coupled with the expression of surprise that it should have been made; and Lord Ashburton, in the same communication, having intimated a preference for conferrence rather than correspondence, and having omitted in his note to make any new proposition, except a qualified withdrawal of a part of his former one, we learn from your note that you "have had full and frequent conferences with him respecting the Northeastern boundary," and that you "believe you understand what is practicable to be done on that subject, so far as he (Lord Ashburton) is concerned." We also learn, that "in these conferences he has made no positive or binding proposition, thinking, perhaps, it would be more desirable, under present circumstances, that such proposition should proceed from the side of the United States;" but that you have reason to believe that he would agree to a line of boundary such as is described in the paper accompanying your note (marked B;) and also that you entertain the conviction "that no more advantageous arrangement can be made; and, with this conviction, you refer the subject to the grave deliberation of the commissioners."

Regarding this as substantially a proposition on the part of United States, with the knowledge and assent of Great Britain, and as the one, most favorable to us, which, under any circumstances, the latter government would either offer or accept, the undersigned have not failed to bestow upon it the grave deliberation and consideration which its nature and importance, and their responsible position demand. If the result of that deliberation should not fully justify the expressed hopes or meet the expectations and views of the government of the United States, we beg you to be assured that such failure will be the result of their firm conviction of duty to the State they represent, and will not arise from any want of anxious desire, on their part, to bring the controversy to an amicable, just, and honorable termination. In coming to this consideration they have not been unmindful that the State of Maine, with the firmest conviction of her absolute right to the whole territory drawn into controversy, and sustained, as she has been, by the unanimous concurrence of her sister States, and of the government of the Union, repeatedly expressed and cordially given, and without wavering doubt as to the perfect practicability of marking the treaty line upon the face of the earth, according to her claim, has yet, at all times, manifested a spirit of forbearance and patience under what she could not but deem unfounded pretensions, and unwarrantable delays and irritating encroachments.

In the midst of all the provocations to resistance, and to the assertion and maintenance of her extreme rights, she has never forgotten that she is a member of the Union, and she has endeavored to deserve the respect, sympathy, and co-operation of her sister State, by pursuing a course equally removed from pusilianimity and rashness, and by maintaining her difficult position in a spirit that would forbear much for peace, but yield nothing through fear. At all times, and under all circumstances, she has been ready and anxious to bring the controversy to a close upon terms honorable and equitable, and to unite in any proper scheme to affect that object. In this spirit, and with these convictions, Maine instantly and cheerfully acceded to the proposals of the General Government made through you to appoint commissioners.

That no obstacle might be interposed to the successful issue of this negotiation, her legislature gave to her commissioners ample and unlimited powers, which, but for the presumed necessity of the case, her people would be slow to yield to any functionaries. Her commissioners, thus appointed and thus empowered, assumed the duty imposed upon them in the spirit and with the views of the government and people of Maine.—They came to the negotiation with a firm conviction of her rights, but with a disposition and determination to meet a conciliatory proposition for a conventional line in a similar spirit, and to yield for any reasonable equivalent, all that they presumed would be asked or desired by the other party. They, with the other citizens of Maine, were not unapprised of the fact so often alluded to in our former communications, that England had long been anxious to obtain the undisputed possession of that portion of the territory which would enable her to maintain a direct and uninterrupted communication between her provinces. So far as they could learn from any source, this was the only professed object she had in view, and the only one which has been regarded in contemplation.

With this understanding the undersigned, at once decided to yield, upon the most liberal terms, this long-sought convenience, and they indulged the confident expectation that such concession would at once meet all the wants and wishes of English government, and bring the mission to a speedy and satisfactory close. When, therefore, we were met at the outset by a proposition which required the cession on our part of all the territory north of the St. John river, and enough of the territory on the south to include the Madawaska settlement, extending at least fifty miles up that river, with no other equivalent to us than the limited right to float timber down that river, and to the United States the small tracts adjacent to the forty-fifth parallel of latitude in other States, we could not but express our regret to be thus, as it were, repelled. But regarding this, rather as the extreme limit of a claim, subject, notwithstanding the strong language of Lord Ashburton, to be restrained and limited, we deemed it proper, in our communication of the 6th instant, after declining to accede to the proposition, in conjunction with the commissioners, of Massachusetts, to point out and offer a conventional line of boundary as therein specified.

In fixing on this line, we were mainly anxious to select such a one as should at once and pre-eminently give to Great Britain all that was necessary for her understood object, and to preserve to Maine the remainder of her territory.—To accomplish this object, we departed from the river to secure the unobstructed use of the accustomed way from Quebec to Halifax. We were not aware that any objection has been made, from any quarter to this line, as not giving up to Great Britain all that she needed, or could reasonably ask for the above purpose. And although Lord Ashburton did not deem it necessary to "examine the line (proposed) in its precise details," or to look at a map on which it could most readily be traced, and although he has seen fit to say that he was "quite at a loss to account for such a proposal," yet he has not intimated that the line suggested is, in any respect, to meet the object we had in view, and which we frankly and readily avowed.

It is well known to you, sir, that we had determined upon no such inflexible adherence to that exact demarcation as would have prevented us from changing it, upon any reasonable evidence that it did not, in every respect, meet the requirements of the above stated proposition, in relation to a perfect line of communication.—But believing then, as we do now, that it did thus meet all these requirements; and although it was, as we felt bound to say, the general and confident expectation of the people of Maine that any relinquishment on our part of jurisdiction and territory would be, *in part* at least, compensated from that strip or contiguous territory on the West bank of the St. John: yet, when we were solemnly assured that no such cession could be made under his lordship's instructions, we forbore to press for this reasonable and just exchange, and contented ourselves with accepting the limited right of navigation of the river, as the only equivalent from Great Britain for the territory and jurisdiction we offered to surrender. And, as you remark, we offered not merely a right of way on land for a similar easement on the water, but the entire and absolute title to the land, and jurisdiction of the large tract North and East of the line specified.

It cannot be denied that it preserves to us a frontier in a forest almost impenetrable on the north, which would defend itself by its own natural character, and that, if any thing should be deducted from the agricultural value of that portion beyond the Madawaska settlements, on account of its ruggedness and its want of attraction to settlers, much may be added to its value as a boundary between the two nations.

The value of this tract to Great Britain, both in a civil and military point of view, cannot be overlooked. It gives her the route for the movement of troops in war, and her mails and passengers in peace, and is most particular important in case of renewed outbreaks in her North American colonies. The assumption of jurisdiction in the Madawaska settlement, and the pertinacity with which it has been maintained, are practical evidence of the value attached to the tract by the Government of Her Britannic Majesty.

We have alluded to these views of the value and importance of this territory, not with any design of expressing our regret that we thus offered it, but to show that we are fully aware of all the views and circumstances affecting the question, and that we duly appreciate the far seeing sagacity and prudence of those British statesmen who so early attempted to secure it as a cession, by negotiation, and the suggestion of equivalents.

The answer of Lord Ashburton to your note of the 8th instant contained a distinct rejection of our offer, with a substantial withdrawal of his claim to any territory south of the river St. John, but not modifying the claim for the relinquishment, on the part of Maine and the United States, of all north of that river. Our views in reference to many of the topics in his lordship's reply we have had the honor heretofore to communicate to your note of the 16th instant; and to that answer we would now refer, as forming an important part of the negotiation, and as containing our refusal indicated. We are now called upon to consider the final proposition made by or through the Government of the U. S. for our consideration and acceptance. The line indicated may be shortly defined as the line recommended by the King of the Netherlands, and in addition thereto of a strip of land, at the base of the highlands, running to the source of the southwest branch of the St. John. The examination and consideration of all other lines, which might better meet our views and objects, have been precluded by the declaration, and other plenary evidence we have, that the line specified in your communication is the most advantageous that can be offered to us; and that no one of less extent, so yielding in fact less to the other party, can be deemed admissable. We are, therefore, brought to the single and simple consideration of the question, whether we can, consistently with our views of our duty to the State we represent, accept the proposition submitted by you.

So far as any claim is interposed, based upon a supposed equity arising from the recommendation of the King of the Netherlands, we have only to refer to our former note for our views on that topic. We have now only to add, that we came to this conference untramelled and free, to see if, in a spirit of amity and equity, we could not find and agree upon some new line, while it yielded all that was needed by one party, might fairly be the motive and groundwork for equivalent territory or rights granted to the other; and that we cannot make any admission or consent to any proposition which would not revive, but put vitality and power into that which up to this time, has never possessed either. We base our whole actions on grounds entirely independent of the arbiter.

It may possibly be intimated in this connexion, as it has more than once been heretofore, that the commissioners of Maine, and the people of the State, are disposed to regard the whole territory as clearly falling within their rightful limits, and are not willing to consider the question as one in doubt and dispute, and, therefore, one to be settled as if each party had nearly or quite equal claims. Certainly, sir, the people and government of Maine do not deny that the question has been drawn into dispute. They have had too many and too recent painful evidence of that fact, to allow such a doubt, however much at a loss they may be to perceive any just or tenable grounds on which the adversary claim is based. For years they have borne and forborne, and struggled to maintain their right, in a peaceable and yet unflinching spirit, against what appeared to them injustice from abroad and neglect at home. But they have yet to learn that the mere fact that an adverse claim is made and persisted in, and maintaided by ingenuity and ability for a series of years, increasing in intent and varying its grounds as years roll on, is to be regarded as a reason why courtesy should require, in opposition to the fact, a relinquishment of the confidence, or that a continued, adverse, and resisted claim, may yet, by mere lapse of time and reiteration, ripen into a right.

But we desire it to be distinctly remembered, that, in this attempt to negotiate for a conventional line, Maine has not insisted, or even requested, that any formal or virtual admission of her title to the whole territory should be a condition preliminary to a settlement. We hold, and we claim, the right to express, at all times, and in all suitable places, our opinion of the perfect right of Maine to the whole territory; but we have never assumed it, as a point of honor, that our adversary should acknowledge it. Indeed, we have endeavored to view the subject rather in reference to a settlement, on even hard terms for us, than to dwell on the aspect of the case, when we look at the naked question of our right and title under the treaty. It could hardly be expected, however, that we should silently, and thus virtually, acquiesce in any assumption that our claim was unsustained, and that "the treaty line was not executable." On this point we expressed ourselves fully in a former note.

In returning to the direct consideration of the last proposition, and the terms and conditions attending it, in justice to ourselves and our State, we feel bound to declare, and we confidently appeal to you, sir, in confirmation of the declaration, that this negotiation has been conducted, on our own part, with no mercenary views, and with no design to extort unreasonable equivalents or extravagant compensation. The State of Maine has always felt an insuperable repugnance to parting with any portion even of her disputed territory, for mere pecuniary recompense from adverse claimants. She comes here for no mere bargain for the sale of acres, in the spirit or with the art of traffic. Her commissioners have been much less anxious to secure benefit and recompense, than to preserve the State from unnecessary curtailment and dismemberment. The proposition we made is evidence in fact. We have heretofore expressed some opinions of the mutual character of the benefits to each party from the navigation of the St. John. Without entering, however, upon the particular consideration of the terms and conditions, which we have thought it necessary to do, we distinctly state that our great repugnance to the line is based upon the extent of territory required to be yielded. We may, however, in passing, remark that all the pecuniary efforts contained in your note, most liberally construed, would scarcely recompense and pay to Maine the amount of money and interest which she has actually expended in defending and protecting the territory from the wrongs arising and threatened by reason of its condition as disputed ground.

Considering then the proposition as involving the surrender of more territory than the avowed objects of England require, as removing our landmarks from the well known and well defined boundary of the treaty of 1783, on the crest of the highlands, besides insisting upon the line of the arbiter in its full extent, we feel bound to say, after the most careful and anxious consideration, that we cannot bring our minds to the conviction that the proposal is such as Maine had a right to expect.

But we are not unaware of the expectations which have been and are still entertained of a favorable issue to this negotiation by the government and people of this country, and the great disappointment which would be felt and expressed at its failure. Nor are we unmindful of the future, warned as we have been by the past, that any attempts to determine the line by arbitration, must be either fruitless, or with a result more to be deplored.

We are now given to understand that the Executive of the United States, assents to the proposal, and that this department of the government, at least, is anxious for its acceptance, as, in view, most expedient for the general good.

The commissioners of Massachusetts have already given their assent on behalf of that commonwealth. Thus situated, the commissioners of Maine, invoking the spirit of attachment and patriotic devotion of their State to the Union, and being willing to yield to the deliberative convictions of her sister States as the path of duty, and to interpose no obstacles to an adjustment which the general judgment of the nation shall pronounce as honorable and expedient, even if that judgment shall lead to a surrender of a portion of the birthright of the people of their State, and prized by them because of their birthright, have determined to overcome their objections to the proposal, so far as to say, that if, upon mature consideration, the Senate of the United States shall advise and consent to the ratification of a treaty, corresponding in its terms with your proposal, and with the conditions in our memorandum accompanying this note (marked A.) and indentified by our signatures, they, by virtue of the power invested in them by the resolves by the Legislature of Maine, give the assent of that State to such conventional line, with the terms, conditions and equivalents herein mentioned.

We have the honor to be, sir,
With high respect, your ob't serv'ts,
EDWARD KAVANAGH,
EDWARD KENT,
JOHN OTIS,
WM. P. PREBLE,

Hon. Daniel Webster, &c.

A.

The commissioners of Maine request the following provisions, or the substance thereof, shall be incorporated into the proposed treaty, should one be agreed on:

1st. That the amount of "the disputed territory fund" (so called) received by the authorities of New Brunswick, for timber cut on the disputed territory, shall be paid over to the United States, for the use of Maine and Massachusetts, in full, and a particular account rendered, or a gross sum, to be agreed upon by the commissioners of Maine and Massachusetts, shall be paid by Great Britain, as a settlement of that fund; and all claims, bonds, and securities, taken for timber cut upon the territory, be transferred to the authorities of Maine and Massachusetts.

2d. That all grants of land within that portion of the disputed territory conceded to Great Britain, made by Maine and Massachusetts, or either of them, shall be confirmed, and equitable possessory titles shall be quieted, to those who possess the claims; and we assent to a reciprocal provision for the benefit of settlers falling within the limits of Maine. And we trust that the voluntary suggestions of the British minister, in regard to John Baker and any other, if there be any similarly situated, will be carried into effect, so as to secure their rights.

3d. That the right of free navigation of the St. John, as set forth in the proposition of Mr. Webster, on the part of the United States, shall extend to and include the products of the soil, in the same manner as the other products of the forest; and that no toll, tax, or duty be levied upon timber coming from the territory of Maine.

EDWARD KAVANAGH,
EDWARD KENT,
JOHN OTIS,
WM. P. PREBLE.

Lord Ashburton to Mr. Webster.

WASHINGTON, June 13, 1842.

SIR:—On considering the most effectual mode of proceeding to arrive at an amicable and satisfactory termination of the long continued controversy respecting the Northeastern boundary, between the British colony of New Brunswick and the State of Maine, I believe that I may confidently conclude from what has passed in the preliminary conference which I had the honor of holding with you, that we concur in the opinion that no advantage would be gained by resorting to the interminable discussion on the general ground on which each party consider their claims respectively to rest.

In the course of the many years that this discussion has lasted, every argument, on either side, is apparently exhausted, and that without any approach to an agreement. The present attempt, therefore, of a settlement, must rest, for its success, not on the renewal of a controversy, but on proceeding on a presumption that all means of a reciprocal conviction having failed, as also the experiment of calling in the aid of a friendly arbiter and umpire, there remains only the alternative of a compromise for a solution of this, otherwise apparently insurmountable difficulty, unless indeed, it were determined to try a second arbitration, attended by its delay, trouble and expense in defiance of past experience as to the probability of any more satisfactory results.

It is undoubtedly true that, should our present attempt unfortunately fail, there might remain no other alternative but a second reference, yet when I consider all the difficulty and uncertainty attending it, I trust that all parties will come to the conclusion that the very intricate details connected with the case must be better known and judged by our two governments than any diligence can make them to be by any third party, and that a sincere, candid disposition to give reciprocally fair weight to the arguments on either side is likely to lead us to a more satisfactory settlement than an engagement to abide by the uncertain award of a less competent tribunal.

The very friendly and cordial reception given by you, sir, as well as by all the authorities of your government, to the assurance that my mission here, by my sovereign, has been determined by an unfeigned desire to settle this and all other questions between us, on principles of concilia-

tion and justice, forbids me to anticipate the possibility of the failure of our endeavors applied with sincerity to this purpose.

With this view of the case, therefore, although not unprepared to enter into the general argument, I abstain from so doing from the conviction that an amicable settlement of this vexed question, so generally desired, will be thereby best promoted. But, at the same time, some opinions have been industriously circulated throughout this controversy, and in some instances by persons in authority, of a description so much calculated to mislead the public mind, that I think it may be of service to offer a few observations.

I do not, of course, complain of the earnest adherence of partisans on either side to the general arguments on which their case is supposed to rest: But a position has been taken, and facts have been repeatedly stated, which I am sure the authorities of the Federal Government will be abundantly able to contradict, but which have evidently given rise to much public misapprehension. It is maintained that the whole of this controversy began in 1814: that up to that period the line as claimed by Maine was undisputed by Great Britain, and that the claim was avowedly founded on motives of interest, to obtain the means of conveniently connecting the British Provinces. I confine these remarks to the refuting this impression, and I should, indeed, not have entered upon the controversy, even on this, if it did not appear to involve in some degree a question of national sincerity and good faith.

The assertion is founded on the discussions which preceded the treaty of peace signed at Ghent, in 1814. It is perfectly true that a proposal was submitted by the British plenipotentiaries for the revision of the boundary line on the northeastern frontier, and it was founded on the position that it was desired to secure the communication between the provinces, the precise delineation of which was at that time imperfectly known. The American plenipotentiaries, in their first communication from Ghent to the Secretary of State, admit that the British ministers disclaimed any intention of acquiring an increase of territory, and that they proposed the revision for the purpose of preventing uncertainty and dispute—a purpose sufficiently justified by subsequent events. Again, in their note of the 14th of Sept. 1814, the British ministers remind those from America that the boundary line has never been ascertained, and that the line *claimed by America*, which interrupted the communication between Halifax and Quebec, never could have been in the contemplation of the parties to the treaty of peace in 1783.

The same view of the case will be found to pervade all the communications between the plenipotentiaries of the two countries at Ghent. There was no attempt to press any cession of territory on the ground of policy or expedience; but tho' the precise geography of the country was not known, it was notorious at the time that different opinions existed as to the boundary likely to result from continuing the north line from the head of the river St. Croix. This appears to have been so clearly known and admitted by the American plenipotentiaries, that they, in submitting to the conference the project of a treaty, offer a preamble to their fourth article in these words: 'Whereas neither *that part of the highlands* lying due north from the source of the river St. Croix, and designated in the former treaty of peace between the two powers, as the Northwest angle of Nova Scotia, nor the northwesternmost head of Connecticut river, has yet been ascertained," &c.

It should here be observed that these are the words proposed, not by the British, but by the American negotiators, and that they were finally adopted by both in the 5th article of the treaty.

To close my observations upon what passed on this subject at Ghent, I would draw your attention to the letter of Mr. Gallatin, one of the American plenipotentiaries, to Mr. Secretary Monroe, on the 25th Dec. 1814.

He offers the following conjecture as to what might probably be the arguments of Great Britain against the line set up by America: "They hope that the river which empties into the Bay de Chaleurs in the Gulph of St. Lawrence, has its source so far west as to intervene between the head waters of the St. Johns, and those of the streams emptying into the St. Lawrence: so that the line north from the river St. Croix will first strike the heights of land which divide the waters emptying into the Atlantic ocean (river St. Johns) from those emptying into the *Gulf* of St. Lawrence (river de Chaleurs) and afterward the heights of land which divide the waters emptying into the *Gulf* of St. Lawrence (river de Chaleurs) from those emptying into the river St. Lawrence; but that the said line never can, in the words of the treaty, strike any spot of land actually dividing the waters emptying into the Atlantic ocean, from those which empty into the river St. Lawrence."

So obvious an argument in opposition to the line claimed by America could not escape the known sagacity of Mr. Gallatin. I state it not for the purpose of discussing its merit, but to show that, at Ghent, not only the fact was well known that this boundary was a matter in dispute, but that the argument respecting it had been weighed by the gentlemen so eminent in its subsequent discussion.

Indeed the fact that the American ministers made the disputed question a matter for reference, by a treaty afterward ratified by the President and Senate, must to every candid mind be sufficient proof that it was generally considered to be involved in sufficient doubt to entitle it to such a mode of solution. It cannot, possibly, be supposed that the President and Senate would have admitted, by treaty, doubts respecting this boundary, if they had been heard of for the first time through the pretensions of the British plenipotentiaries at Ghent.

If the argument or assertions which I am now noticing, and to which I studiously confine myself had not come from authority, I should owe some apology for these observations. The history of this important controversy is too well known to you, sir, and stands but too voluminously recorded in your department, to make them necessary for your own information.

The repeated discussions between the two countries and the repeated project for settlement which have occupied every succeeding administration of the United States, sufficiently prove how unfounded is the assertion that the doubts and difficulties respecting this boundary had their first origin in the year 1814. It is true that down to that time, and indeed to a later period, the local features of the country were little known, and the different arguments had in consequence not assumed any definite form; but sufficient was known to both parties to satisfy them of the impossibility of tracing strictly the boundary, prescribed by the treaty of peace in 1783. I would refer in proof of this, simply to American authorities and those of the very first order.

In the year 1802, Mr. Madison, at that time Secretary of the State for the United States, in his instructions to Mr. Rufus King, observed that the difficulty in fixing the northwest angle of Nova Scotia, "arises from a reference in the treaty of 1783, to highlands which it is now found have no definite existence." And he suggests the appointment of a commission, to be jointly appointed, "to determine on a point most proper to be substituted for the description in article II of the treaty in 1783. Again, Mr. President Jefferson, in a message to Congress, on the 17th October, 1803, stated that "a farther knowledge of the ground in the northeastern or northwestern angles of the United States has evinced that the boundaries established by the treaty of Paris, between the British territory and ours, in those points, were too imperfectly described to be susceptible of execution." These opinions of two most distinguished American statesmen gave rise to a convention of boundary, made in London by Rufus King and Lord Hawesbury, which from other circumstances, which it is not necessary to refer to, was not ratified by the Senate.

I might farther refer you on this subject to the report of Judge Sullivan, who acted as a commissioner of the United States, for settling the controversy with Great Britain, respecting the true river St. Croix, who says, "the boundary between Nova Scotia and Canada was described by the King's proclamation in the same mode of expression as that used in the treaty of peace.—Commissioners who were appointed to settle that line have traversed the country in vain to find the highlands designated as the boundary."

With these known facts, how can it possibly be maintained that doubts about the boundary arose for the first time in the year 1814?

I need not pursue this subject farther. Indeed, it would have been useless to treat of it at all with any person having before him the records of the diplomatic history of the two countries for the last half century. My object in adverting to it is to correct an error arising, I am ready to believe, not from any intention to misrepresent, but from want of information, and which seemed to be sufficiently calculated to make some refutation useful toward promoting the desired friendly and equitable settlement of this question.

We believe the position maintained by us on the subject of this boundary to be founded in justice and equity; and we deny that we have been determined in our pretensions by policy and expedience. I might, perhaps, fairly admit that those last mentioned considerations have prompted in some measure, our perseverence in maintaining them. The territory in controversy is (for that portion of it at at least which is likely to come to Great Britain by any amicable settlement,) as worthless for any purpose of habitation or cultivation, as probably any tract of equal size on the habitable globe, and if it were not for the obvious circumstance of its connecting the British North American provinces, I believe I might venture to say, that whatever might have been the merit of our case, we should long since have given up the controversy, and willingly have made the sacrifice to the wishes of a country with which it is so much our interest, as it is our desire, to maintain the most perfect harmony and good will.

I trust that this sentiment must be manifest in my unreserved communication with you on this, and on all other subjects connected with my mission. If I have failed in this respect, I shall have ill obeyed the instructions of my Government and the earnest dictates of my personal inclination. Permit me, sir, to avail myself of this, my first opportunity of formally addressing you, to assure you unfeignedly of my most distinguished consideration. ASHBURTON

Hon. Daniel Webster, &c. &c.

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Mr. Webster to Lord Ashburton.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, June 17, 1842.

Lord Ashburton having been charged by the Queen's Government, with full powers to negotiate and settle all matters of discussion between the United States and England, and having, on his arrival at Washington, announced that, in relation to the question of the north-eastern boundary of the United States, he was authorized to treat for a conventional line, a line by agreement, on such terms and conditions, and with such mutual considerations and equivalents, as might be thought just and equitable, and that he was ready to enter upon a negotiation for such conventional line, so soon as this Government should say that it was authorized and ready, on its part, to commence such negotiation—the undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States, has now the honor to acquaint his Lordship, by direction of the President, that the undersigned is ready, on behalf of the Government of the United States, and duly authorized to proceed to the conventional line, or line by agreement, and will be happy to have an interview on this subject, at his Lordship's convenience.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to tender to Lord Ashburton assurances of his distinguished consideration.

DANIEL WEBSTER.

Lord Ashburton, &c. &c

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Lord Ashburton to Mr. Webster.

Washington, June 17, 1842.

The undersigned, Plenipotentiary of Her Britannic Majesty, on an extraordinary and special mission to the United States of America, has the honor of acknowledging, with much satisfaction, the communition received to-day from Mr. Webster, Secretary of State of the United States, that he is ready, on behalf of the United States, and duly authorized, in relation to the question of the north-eastern boundary of the United States, to proceed to the consideration of a conventional line, or line by agreement, on such terms and conditions, and with such mutual considerations and equivalents as might be thought just and equitable. And in reply to Mr. Webster's invitation to the undersigned, to fix some time for their conference upon this subject, he begs to propose to call on Mr. Webster, at the the Department of State, to-morrow, at 12 o'clock, for this purpose, should that time be perfectly convenient to Mr. Webster.

The undersigned avails himself of this opportunity to assure Mr. Webster of his distinguished consideration. ASHBURTON.

Hon. Daniel Webster, &c. &c.

—

Mr. Webster to Lord Ashburton.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, June 17, 1842.

The Secretary of State will have great pleasure in seeing Lord Ashburton at 12 o'clock to-morrow, as proposed by him.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

DEVELOPMENTS.

No additional evidence was needed to convince intelligent men of the fraud committed on the people in the Presidential election of 1840; but Mr. Wise and the Madisonian are disclosing some particulars which ought not to escape public attention. In an editorial article of yesterday, the Madisonian, in effect, makes the following statesments, viz:

"That John Tyler, late in the winter of 1839, or early in the spring of 1840, was consulted by certain individuals as to his opinion with respect to a United States Bank; that, in answer, he addressed a letter to Hon. Henry A. Wise, stating it as his opinion that *a Bank of the United States was unconstitutional, and that he never could sanction the incorporation of one, without an alteration of the Constitution.*"

"This letter was exhibited to all the leading Whigs in Congress, for their perusal, and for their advice as to the expediency of its publication; and they deprecated, most eloquently, any revelation of its contents to the public, for fear it *might hurt the ticket*, where the question of a United States Bank was popular."

There are two aspects in which the facts here disclosed illustrate the character of Whiggery.

First, the concealment of John Tyler's opinion from the people, lest the *truth* should "*hurt the ticket.*" This was a fraud on such of the people as were in favor of a bank.

Secondly, the conduct of the leading Whigs towards John Tyler, in charging him with bad faith and treason to the whig party for his vetoes of the bank bills, when they had his written declaration, made before the election, that he considered a Bank of the United States unconstitutional! The Madisonian says, some of those very members of Congress "who strongly protested against Mr. Tyler's wish for the publication of his letter, are the same persons who now most loudly attack him with the charge of gross inconsistency of opinion, and treachery in conduct?" Such is the character of Whiggery!

These facts tend to elevate Mr. Tyler. It now appears that he not only avowed his opinion in writing, but wished it published. His error was in not making known those opinions himself.—He should not have remained the quiet instrument of those whom he knew to be practicing a fraud on the public, by withholding his opinions, as well as those of General Harrison, from "the public eye." For that error, he is now punished by the abuse of the knaves whom he suffered to use him; but, compared with them, history will pronounce him an *angel of light.*

In the following statements, the Madisonian makes important disclosures in reference to a later period, which further illustrate the character of Whiggery, viz:

"John Tyler, President of the U. States, so far from using the question of a Bank or no Bank as a means to forward his re-election, distinctly and emphaticallly announced to his first Cabinet his cheerful willingness to declare his intention of retiring after the close of the first term, so that his settled conviction of the inexpediency and unconstitutionality of a Bank should not be interpreted into a desire to propitiate the popular sentiment to his support—and that his Cabinet dissuaded him from any such expression of his independent, honest feeling."

"A committee of the members of the present Congress waited on Mr. Cushing and requested him to state to the President, that the question of a United States Bank should no longer be agitated, if he (the President) would promise to retain the Cabinet as it was constituted by General Harrison."

What will be thought, after this disclosure, of those members of the 'first cabinet' who resigned, charging the President with duplicity on this very subject?

But the last item lays bare the character of Whiggery. '*Men, not principles,*' should be their motto. They were willing to give up that great '*Whig principle*'—a National Bank—if only the original cabinet could be retained!—Office was preferred to principle. The cabinet were willing, for the sake of office, to give up a bank. But when they could not get a promise of being retained in office, they resigned, to avoid being turned out, and made themselves the victims of principle!

This is whiggery all over. False, treacherous, selfish, and unprincipled—by concealing its principles, it gained power; and to keep it, was ready to abjure them; but when by such means, the end cannot be attained, it becomes all at once the pure and disinterested lover of principle, sacrificing office for its sake.

But why were the Whigs so anxious to retain Harrison's cabinet? For this plain reason:—*With one exception it was a* CLAY *Cabinet.* It was constructed to give Henry Clay the benefit of all the domestic patronage of the Government in a contest for the succession. Butcher Ewing, and his associate Granger, were to place all the offices of the Treasury and Post Office in the hands of Mr Clay's most unscrupulous partisans. Ewing was performing his bloody work without mercy or remorse; and Granger has boasted in Congress that he decapitated 1,700 postmasters in his short short reign, and in one year would have added 3,000 more to the list. To finish this work for the benefit of Henry Clay, the Whigs of Congress desired to keep the butchers in office, and, to accomplish it, offered to give up the bank! For this price, they were ready to sell their principles, and to barter away "*Whig measures;*" but the Captain declined the bargain! It was then that "*head him or die*" became the Whig motto; and we have seen a nine months' regular session of Congress, besides several months "extra," chiefly spent in this profligate game.

The Madisonian promises further disclosures, and we bid it God speed. While it is wiping wicked aspersions from the character of President Tyler, it is doing justice to an outraged people, and furnishing authentic materials for a history of the Whig party.—*Globe.*

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, OCTOBER 11, 1842.

A GLANCE AT THE OPERATION OF THE NEW TARIFF.—The tariff has been looked upon in some quarters as the harbinger of improved trade in all directions, although no one has undertaken to show, by what possible operation the means of the people to purchase goods at higher prices can be improved by it. The mere fact, that, with markets glutted with goods of all descriptions, foreign and domestic, a tariff has been passed prohibiting the future introduction of some of those goods, produces no positive benefit to the people at large, nor does it give any immediate relief to the manufacturers. It only holds out to the latter, the hope that, in future years, after the present stock of goods shall be consumed, they may obtain at least present prices for those which hereafter may be manufactured. This, in regard to trade, is the whole length and breadth of the tariff. In regard to revenue it will most undoubtedly diminish the customs.

The effect of the new tariff will be in a degree, by excluding foreign goods that might come here in exchange for produce, to diminish the foreign market, and by retaining the surplus produce at home, sink the value of the whole crop to a fearful extent. In 1840, 600,000 barrels of flour were sent to England, in exchange for iron and cloths, or rather iron and cloths were sent here and the flour taken in payment and carried back. That method of disposing of the surplus is now checked greatly by the tariff, and the farmers are called upon to pay higher prices for all the iron they use, and all the clothes they wear.

The manufacturers have promised the farmers that if the tariff was imposed, they would buy more flour and pork at better prices. Let us see what chance there is of such an event. Abbott Lawrence, Esq. is proprietor of a factory at Lowell, which employs 1,300 females, average wages $2,00 per week—and 200 males, average wages $4,50 per week. They manufacture 210,000 yards of cotton cloth per week. Assuming that the average cost of the goods manufactured by Mr. Lawrence is 12 cents per yard, the weekly value is $26,200. By the tariff, this value is raised 30 per cent, $7,950—equal at present rates to 1,760 bbls of flour. Now will Mr. Lawrence and the 1400 people in his employ, eat an additional 1 1-4 barrel of flour, each, per week, because the farmers, through the interposition of the Government, are obliged to pay them 30 per cent more for the goods they manufacture? If they do not eat more bread in order to reduce the supply, will they voluntarily give $2,00 per barrel above the market price, for what they do eat? It is impossible that the farmers will allow themselves to be cajoled by such a pretence! The fact is that in this country the shipping, commercial and agricultural interests are identical. The farmers and planters produce more than the United States can consume, and they must find a foreign market for the surplus; and in so doing they must receive the commodities of the foreign market in payment. Precisely to the extent to which they do this, will the shipping and commercial interests prosper, and as their interests acquire wealth in traffic, will the home manufacturers really prosper. They must follow their customers and not attempt to lead them.

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

As this able statesman and honest patriot is to visit the north in November, we hope the Democracy of Portland will take early steps to invite him to this city. It would be a matter of profound gratification to the sterling men of the east to see and shake hands with him.

JOHN C. CALHOUN has ever been true to the cause of the masses. There is not a particle of aristocracy in his feelings or sentiments. We always knew where to find him, and that in every emergency he is trustworthy. The nation may well be proud of him for his single-hearted democracy, while the intellect of all lands may be equally proud of his commanding abilities.—*Portland American.*

We cordially unite with our Portland friends in the hope that Mr. Calhoun may visit Maine while at the North. No man in our whole country unless it be old Hickory himself, could gather together such immense crowds of hard fisted Democrats, to see and to hear, as this great Statesman and Orator. No man can boast in this country of having retained through every vicissitude the confidence of the people of his his own State so long and with so great unanimity as Mr. Calhoun. He carried South Carolina for Mr. Van Buren at the last Presidential election against the influence of such men as Senator Preston and General Thompson, with only *ten dissenting votes.* With the same influence against him he was reelected to the U. States Senate with the unanimous vote of the Legislature of South Carolina. We believe this case stands unparalleled in the history of our Republic.—We would again express the hope that the people of Maine may have an opportunity to see and hear a Statesman that any nation at any age might well be proud of.

FEDERAL COMPLIMENT.—The United States Gazette, in speaking of the recent Democratic triumph in Maine, says:—"Almost every thing proper and decent is prostrated, just as the track of a whirlwind through a forest is marked by the destruction of the trees."

That's what we call a genuine, unadulterated, old fashioned federal sentiment. Guess the Editor didn't feel well.

The Hon. George McDuffie is recommended by the Democratic party of South Carolina, for the Senate of the United States, in place of Mr. Preston, whose term of service expires on the 4th of March next.

MR. WEBSTER'S SPEECH.

Mr. Webster, in his speech in Faneuil Hall, Boston on the 30th ult., wherein it was expected he would "define his position," places himself in open hostility to all the late movements of Mr. Clay, and not less openly condemns the late course of nearly the entire body of the whig party. He insists that all the expected results of the whig victory of 1840, might have been, and may yet be, realized; that bad temper and ill considered counsels have dictated the breach between the President and those who elected him; that instead of attempting what was practicable, Mr. Clay and his advisers have made ideal issues about proposed changes of the Constitution, which can never be accomplished; and that finally the whole course of events had been controlled by the personal spleen and personal ambition of the western orator, rather than by any sincere wish to carry out the great reforms promised to the people. For himself, Mr. Webster refuses to embark in the controversy with Mr. Tyler, and holds the political majority of Congress responsible for the past and future failure of Whig measures. He condemns Mr. Clay for making the issue with the President at the extra session, in relation to the control of the States over the establishment of branches by the proposed National Bank. Less distinctly, but still clearly enough, he condemns him for his position in respect to the tariff, which jeoparded that measure, and eventually made its passage dependent upon democratic votes. And lastly, he condemns Congress for refusing to adopt the President's plan of Exchequer, which he insists would accomplish all that his party have ever promised in relation to the currency.

This speech of Mr. Webster, says the Age, will produce a powerful impression upon the reflecting portion of the whigs. Already distrustful as they are, of the furious and desperate policy of Mr. Clay, they will find all their doubts confirmed by the well argued strictures of one, to whom they have always looked with confidence, as an exponent of their principles.—In Massachusetts, where Mr. Webster is most strong, their effect will be decisive.

So far as the Democracy are concerned, their relations with Mr. Webster will not be altered by this speech. He still remains as ever before, the advocate of the most offensive federal tenets, and the quarrel between him and Mr. Clay, is merely upon the question, which of them has done the most to embody these tenets in the administration of the government.

He re-affirms all the positions in respect to the case of Alexander McLeod, which met the unanimous and indignant rebuke of the Democracy in Congress, and throughout the country.

He takes upon himself the entire responsibility of the disgraceful Treaty negotiated with Great Britain, coupled with the declaration of general views of our policy towards England, which the Democracy have ever repudiated.

He reaffirms his adherence to the extreme system of protective and prohibitive duties.

He advocates the odious policy of distributing the proceeds of the public lands, and even hints at the still more odious policy of assuming the debts of the States.

He expresses his disapprobation of all the Vetoes of President Tyler; every one of which has been heartily sustained by the entire Democracy.

In reference to the currency, he repeats and enforces all that has ever been insisted upon by his party, in respect to the necessity of subjecting it to some national control. And although he treats as impracticable, the idea of a national bank having a capital based upon private subscription, he advocates a paper money machine, vastly more potent for every purpose of mischief and corruption.

Mr. Webster is, in fine, Mr. Webster still; English, federal, and aristocratic. With him, or with those who act with him, the Democracy can have no fellowship.

NEW POLITICAL MOVEMENTS.

The Tyler Post Master at Portland has taken the Post Office printing from the Advertiser and given it to the Argus. Something new under a federal Administration; but this extraordinary movement needs no explanation of ours.

F. O. J. Smith has just returned from Washington, and his Brother-in-law Mr. Case, now editor of the Argus, has gone to Washington to see Capt. Tyler, &c. Reports say that the Eastern Argus will have the public printing under the present Administration, and F. O. J. Smith have the appointment of Postmaster at Portland. Time will develope the whole matter.

"In Woodstock in Maine one party seems to have what politicians term a 'majority sufficient for all practical purposes.' The vote at the last election stood Whig 1, Democratic 129. How far is it from Hornby?"—Barre Gazette.

A small mistake, Mr. Gazette. Substitute an 0, instead of 1, for the Whigs. Coon skins are scarce in that town. There was but three in 1840, and they have changed their color, with a few others, from some cause—probably from the effect of the vetoes. Hornby is a decided Whig town at the head of Salt River, and one hundred miles from the Whig Head Quarters and in the same latitude of the Algerines of R. I.

WM. B. BRAY, Esq. *(dem.)* was elected Representative from Turner and Hebron on Wednesday last.

Thanksgiving,—in Massachusetts November 24th; in New Hampshire 22nd of December,

The offer of $5,000 reward for the arrest of Gov. Dorr, and his delivery to the King of Rhode Island, expired on the 29th ult.

A noble Sentiment.—Bear it in mind, and vote accordingly, that a poor man's soul, body, and mind, are just as sacred to God and the American Constitution as those of a rich one.

John C. Colt, was brought before the Court of Oyer and Terminer, New York, on the 27th ult. and sentenced, by Judge Kent, to be hung on the 18th day of November next, for the murder of Samuel Adams.

The Boston Post says,—Mr. Clay used to be called the great pacificator; but now, as he is the embodiment of whig principles, he is to be called the great *personificator.*

Everything for the Cause—Nothing for Men. We publish the following manly and patriotic letter of Mr. Benton, which is deserving of particular attention at the present conjuncture, when the anti-popular party is organizing another desperate crusade against the principles, policy and dignity, if not the very existence of free government.—Washington Spectator.

To the Editors of the Osage Valley:

WASHINGTON, March 18, 1842.

Gentlemen—I have to make you many thanks for your kind and friendly feelings, in wishing to bring me forward as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, but, at the same time, I have to remind you that I have constantly refused to permit my name to be brought forward for that office; and, during the last summer, gave a formal and public answer to that effect, to the call upon me by a most respectable meeting of the democratic citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia. I enclose you a copy of the proceedings of the meeting, and of my answer, and request that you will publish them in your paper, along with this note, that all room for mistake or misapprehension on this point may be obviated. My hope and belief is that the democracy will be successful at the next election, and I mean to do my part to make it successful, and for that purpose to practice upon my own motto—"Everything for the cause—nothing for men."

Very respectfully,
Your obliged fellow citizen,
THOMAS H. BENTON.

Heroes of the Revolution.—There are in the United States just one hundred soldiers of the revolution on the pension list over one hundred years of age.—The oldest man on the list is Michael Hare, of Union county, Pennsylvania, who is in his 115th year.

MR. WEBSTER AND THE PLATFORM.

The New York correspondent of the Madisonian, uses the following language:

"The friends of Mr. Tyler and the Democratic party are 'one and indivisible.' The opinions of all sections of that party agree as regards *measures*, and as there is no Democratic candidate for the Presidency in the field there is no heartburnings amongst them, no petty jealousies to distract their attention or divide their energies from the great work of putting down the common enemy. They waive all discussions upon minor points till that glorious consummation is attained. Thus the line is once more clearly drawn, as in the days of Jefferson, between FEDERALIST and DEMOCRAT, we shall hear no more of 'armed neutrals.' There are now but *two* parties; each occupies distinct ground, and exclaims, 'he that is not for me is against me.' The position of the one has long been defined, and Mr. Clay has, within a few days, indicated the present views of the other. According to his dictum, which is law to his faction, 'A BANK OF THE UNITED STATES,' 'ABOLITION OF THE VETO POWER,' 'ALIENATION OF THE PUBLIC LANDS,' may henceforth be considered the watchwords of the enemy. Why not have *lumped* these 'reforms' in the single sentence, '*Abrogation of the Constitution.*' Could there have been a happier synonym?"

The Madisonian abounds with matter of the same kind, editorial, communicated, and selected. For the present we have no further comment to make upon it, except to inquire, how it proposes to square the position of Mr Webster with the principles here laid down. He is not only a professed "*friend of Mr Tyler*," but occupies the first place in the cabinet. Do his opinions "*agree as regards measures*," with those of the '*Democratic party*,' and has he become with them, "*one and indivisible*"? Does the ultra fedalism of his Faneuil Hall speech, put him, in the estimation of the Madisonian, on the democratic side of "*the line*" which "*is more clearly drawn, as in the days of Jefferson, between* FEDERALIST *and* DEMOCRAT"?—Augusta Age.

The Bankrupt Law, Important Decision.—Judge Wells of Missouri, has decided, in a case arising under the *voluntary* provision of the Bankrupt Law, that such provisions are *unconstitutional*, and therefore *void*, and refused to the petitioner the discharge which the law directs the Judges to grant in such cases. An appeal has been taken from the decision, to the Supreme Court of the United States, where it will undoubtedly be reversed. The grounds assumed by Judge Wells, are, substantially, that "the framers of the Constitution used the term 'bankrupt,' or 'bankruptcies,' in a technical and restricted sense, having reference and looking to the bankrupt system of Great Britain, existing at that time; and, therefore the power of Congress to establish 'uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies,' is limited, in substance, to the system established by the British Parliament, and consequently, Congress has not the power to provide for voluntary cases of bankruptcy, nor for the discharge of a debtor, without his first obtaining the assent of four fifths, or a majority of his creditors. That Congress has not the power to impair the obligation of contracts; that the prohibition to the States to pass any law impairing the obligation of contract, affords sufficient proof that the framers of the Constitution intended to extend the same prohibition to Congress; express power to pass such laws not having been delegated."

The Judge argues, that this law, providing for the discharge of a debtor from his debts, on his own *voluntary* application, without the consent of his creditors, or a majority of them, *impairs* the obligation of contracts, and is, therefore, in contravention of the Constitution of the United States, and therefore void.

Trouble among the Indians.—A letter from Fort Gibson, to the editor of the Arkansas Intelligencer, dated August 24th, says there is some talk of a flare up between the Cherokees and the notorious Wild Cat. It appears that a short time since one of Wild Cat's warriors died suddenly, and during his last moments muttered something about one Tommy, an inoffensive fellow belonging to the same band—whereupon Wild Cat took it into his head that poor Tommy was a wizard, and forthwith employed his warrior to death. Poor Tommy was not allowed the usual tests of the presence of the evil spirit, but was immediately stabbed by Wild Cat, thrown into the river, and beat to death after being thrown in. This all happened within the Cherokee country, (where he has been living since he came from Florida,) and the Cherokees say they are bound to notice it as a murder committed on their soil. The sheriff of the district has summoned a posse to take Wild Cat, and he has told them to come on—that he cannot be taken while one of his warriors is left alive.

A prophet on a small scale has established himself at Buffalo, and will doubtless soon collect believers. He speaks in this wise:

"Buffalo will be burnt 1843, on the 10th day of January, at 11 o'clock in the morning. Take notice.
Given under my seal. J. KONURD."

Russia and the Circassians.—The Paris paper Le Commerce says:—The losses which the Russians have experienced in Caucasus during the course of the year are much greater than have been announced in the papers, and the vacancies created in the army of operations are much more material. Russia sends her best troops against the mountaineers, but the troops consider the order to march towards Caucasus as a condemnation to death.

Metallic Legs.—D. Miguel Munoz has petitioned the Mexican Government for the exclusive right of making metallic legs.

This is rather a novel invention, though metallic faces of brass are in very general use, and have been for a long time.

The number of applicants for the benefit of the Bankrupt Law, in this State, up to the first inst. was 2208. In New Hampshire, 1100.

Removal.—P. C. Fuller, Esq. second Assistant P. M. General, has been removed, and J. A. Bryan, of Ohio, appointed in his place.

The Paris Commerce announces that the American squadron in the Mediterranean had been reinforced by a 36 gun frigate, the Congress, lately arrived at Mahon. It was not expected in Toulon that the misunderstanding between the United States and *Morocco* would be amicably adjusted. The envoy sent by the Commodore to the Emperor had not been received, and had returned to Tangiers. The Commodore was waiting precise orders from his government to commence hostilities with the naval forces under his command.

The Columbia steamship arrived at Boston on Tuesday last, bringing papers to the 20th ult. There had been additional turn-outs among the workmen in several counties; in Manchester, it was supposed that 5000 weavers had turned out; the strike is general throughout Ayrshire.

The Russians had received another check from the Circassians; a body of 10,000 men was surprised at night by the Circassians and cut to pieces.

A Yankee editor says the girls complain that the times are so hard that the young men can't pay their *addresses*. Why don't the girls sue and have them bound over to COURT.

ARIOSTO, we believe it was, who declared that all things lost on earth, were conveyed to the moon. What lots "*dollars*" and "*roast beef*" there must be in that place, judging from the scarcity of these things on earth, notwithstanding the promises made by the whigs during the infamous "Tippecanoe and Tyler too" campaign!

Enterprise.—A Yankee captain, named Barton, while his schooner was lying waiting for a cargo at Chicago, engaged to thrash wheat for a farmer, and receive every tenth bushel for his services. In this way he raised a cargo all his own, which he took to Buffalo, and sold for a fair price.

Mexico.—We have further advices from Mexico. The Mexico fleet had completely conquered Yucatan, and was in entire possession of the coast, and the most active preparations were in progress for the invasion of Texas. A treaty has been concluded with the Mexican Indians, by which they were to be furnished with arms and ammunition, and march against the Texans. President Houston will wish he had treated the Texas volunteers with more courtesy, before the season is over.

EARTHQUAKE. Captain Moore, at Newburyport from Mayaguez, Porto Rico, 17th ult., states that on the 13th and 14th there were slight shocks of an earthquake at that place. Several very slight shocks had been felt at Port au Platt, St. Domingo, about the 8th.

From Barbadoes.—Barbadoes dates to the 8th ult., have been received at Philadelphia. It does not appear by them that the hurricane which was so destructive among some of the leeward Islands had extended to windward. The crop of sugar and ground provisions were very promising. The Island had been favored with fine rains for some time. Markets well supplied with American produce. Accounts from Demarara represent the crops there also as looking very well, though it was very unhealthy, at the last dates, among the inhabitants.

ALARMING.—There was quite an excitement in Broadway, N. York on Monday, (says the Aurora) produced by a hungry cow running after a lady, while crossing Chambers street, and violently tearing away her *bustle*, which was found to be well filled with hay and bran.

ALABAMA. The Mobile Register gives the returns of the members of the Legislature. On joint ballot the democratic majority will be *forty-three*.

MARRIED.

In Turner, David Cotter of Auburn, to Miss Esther Holmes of Hartford.

In Farmington, Marcus P. Howe of Camden, to Miss Parthenia F. Gilbreth.

DIED.

In Dover, N. H. Hon. Jeremiah Smith, aged 83. He was a Representative in Congress more than fifty years ago, Governor of the State in 1809, and for many years afterwards Chief Justice of the Superior Court, N. H.

To the Hon. Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Maine in Legislature assembled,—

THE undersigned, Inhabitants of Fryeburg Academy Plantation in the County of Oxford, would respectfully represent that they were chosen and appointed by a vote of the Inhabitants of said Plantation at a legal meeting of said Inhabitants holden on the nineteenth day of October, 1841, a committee for and in behalf of said Inhabitants to petition to the then next Legislature for the organization of said Plantation into a town to be known and called Mason: Bounded as follows,—beginning on the West line of Bethel on the disputed line betwixt Gilead and the said Plantation, thence South seventy degrees West to the top of Calaboo Mountain, thence following the height of land or ridge of said Mountain to the first division line in Bachelder's Grant, said line being made by Sherman, thence South on said line twenty degrees East to the town of Usher, thence on said Usher to Albany, thence on said Albany line to the South West corner of Bethel, thence North twenty degrees West on said Bethel to the first place mentioned, with all the privileges granted to other towns.

JOHN A. EVERETT, } Committee of
ASHLEY T. PAINE, } said Plantation.

STATE OF MAINE.

IN SENATE, Feb. 17, 1842.

ON the Petition aforesaid, *Ordered*, That the Petitioners cause an attested copy of their Petition, with this Order thereon, to be published in the State paper and in the Oxford Democrat, a newspaper published in Paris, the last publication to be thirty days at least before the first Wednesday of the next Legislature, that all persons interested, may then appear and shew cause, (if any they have,) why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Read and accepted.
Sent down for concurrence.
JERE HASKELL, *Secretary.*

IN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Feb. 18, 1841.
Read and concurred.
WM. T. JOHNSON, *Clerk.*

A true copy—Attest:
23* JERE HASKELL, *Secretary of the Senate.*

Notice.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice that he signed and gave to LIBEUS L. STOCKBRIDGE, of Byron, in the County of Oxford, three several notes bearing date on or about the 26th of November, A. D. 1840, payable in one, two, and three years from the first day of Nov. A. D. 1840—the two first for the sum of forty dollars each, and the other for twenty dollars, for which he has never received any consideration. He therefore cautions all persons against purchasing the said notes as he does not consider himself liable to pay them. The said notes were dated at Malden in the Commonwealth of Massacusetts, and payable to Libeus L. Stockbridge or his order.

EDWARD STOCKBRIDGE.
Dixfield, Oct 1, 1842. 3w23

Notice.

THIS may certify that I have this day given to my son, GEORGE W. PERRY, the remainder of his time to act and trade for himself. I shall therefore claim none of his wages nor pay any debts he may contract after this date.

ENOCK PERRY.
Attest—L. RAWSON.
Rumford, June 13, 1842. *3w22

To the Honorable County Commissioners of the County of Oxford.

THE undersigned respectfully represent, that the County road leading from the Widow John P. Smith's house in Denmark to Isaac Dyer's house in Baldwin in the County of Cumberland is very circuitous and hilly, and by laying out a new road from said Widow Smiths, commencing at the County road near said Widow Smith's house and running in a southerly direction in the most practical place to intersect the town road leading by Isaac Berry's house in said Denmark, and to continue on or near said road last mentioned in a southeasterly direction to near the head of Great Hancock Pond, to the northerly line of Lot No. 19 in the town of Sebago, which is the County line between the Counties of Oxford and Cumberland, and from thence to continue in the most practical route in a southerly direction, crossing said Lot No. 19, and on, by, or near Chandler Davis and James Babb's Farms in said Sebago in the County of Cumberland, to intersect the County Road near the Town House in said Sebago, and from thence to make such alterations in said County road last mentioned as in your opinions see fit and proper in the most practical places until you intersect the County road leading from Hiram Bridge (so called) to Standish corner, near said Isaac Dyer's house in said Baldwin—will avoid said hills and very much shorten the distance of said road.—We therefore request your Hon. Board to examine said roads as soon as may be, and cause the same to be located if your Honors see cause.

Dated at Denmark, *August* 27, 1842.
NATHANIEL HEAD, & 60 others.

STATE OF MAINE,

OXFORD, ss:
Court of County Commissioners, September Term, 1842.

ON the Petition aforesaid, satisfactory evidence having been received that the petitioners are responsible and ought to be heard touching the matter set forth in said Petition, it is Ordered, That the County Commissioners of the County of Cumberland be requested to meet the Commissioners of this County at the house of the Widow J. P. Smith in said Denmark in said County of Oxford, on Tuesday, the twenty-second day of November next, at ten o'clock A. M. for the purpose of thence proceeding to view the route mentioned in said Petition; immediately after which view a hearing of the parties and their witnesses will be had, and such further measures taken in the premises as the Commissioners shall adjudge to be proper. And it is further ordered, that notice be given to all persons and corporations interested, of the time, place, and purposes of said meeting, by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this Order thereon to be served upon the Chairman of the County Commissioners of said county of Cumberland, & upon the respective clerks of towns thro' which said contemplated route passes, and also posted up in three public places in each of said towns, and published in the Age, being the public newspaper issued by the printer to the State, and in the Oxford Democrat, a newspaper printed in the County of Oxford, and in the Eastern Argus, a newspaper printed in the County of Cumberland, all of said notices to be served, posted up, and published thirty days at least before the time of said meeting, that all corporations and persons interested may attend and be heard if they see cause.

Attest- J. G. COLE, Clerk.

A true copy of the Petition and Order of Court thereon.
22 Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss:

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at public Auction to the highest bidder, on Wednesday, the 23d day of November next at two o'clock P. M. at the Store of Jonathan S. Farrington in Lovell—All the right that *ABRAHAM ANDREWS, Jr.* and *STEPHEN ANDREWS* have to redeem to redeem the following described Estates and Lots and parts of Lots of Land, viz: One undivided half of Lot No. 26, in Sweden, in the county of Oxford, adjoining Nathaniel Flint's Farm.—Lot No. 11, in the 5th Division in said Sweden.—The Stand that Abraham Andrews, Jr. formerly lived on, and owed, it being a part of Lot No 2, in the 3d Division of lots in Lovell, containing 1 1/2 acres more or less, and being the same that Daniel Eastman, Jr. now lives on. The Stand where Stephen Andrews now lives, it being a part of Lot No. 2, in the 3d Division of Lots in said Lovell and the same that was conveyed to Stephen Andrws by Joshua Whiting by Deed dated December 29th, 1830, the same being subject to a Mortgage to Benjamin Webber, dated June 25th, 1833, as per Deed recorded in Oxford Registry at Fryeburg, Leb. 15, Folio 372 & 373, to which reference is had.—Also Lot No. 24 in the 5th Division in Sweden in said county.—A part of the 4th Division Lot in Fryeburg in said county, containing about 63 acres, belonging to the original right of Benjamin Barker—20 acres of Lot No. 5 in the 3d Division of Lots in Lovel' in said county. Said real Estate being subject to a Mortgage given by Abraham & Stephen Andrews to Benjamin Webber bearing date June 13th, 1840, as per Deed recorded in the Oxford Registry, Western District, Leb. 18, Folio 379 & 380, to which reference can be had for a more particular description of the property. The above property was mortgaged to secure the payment of $1800 and interest.—Also, the right in equity said Abraham Andrews, Jr. and Stephen Andrews of Lovell in said county, have in and to redeem the following described real Estate, situated in said Lovell, viz:—Lot No. 50 in the 4th Division—Lot No. 61 in the 1st Division—No. 31 Pitched Lot and 17 acres of Lot No. 29 in the first Division, the same being subject to a Mortgage Deed given to John Perley to secure the payment of $2000 and interest as per Deed recorded in the District Registry at Fryeburg in said county, Leb. 18, Folio 377 & 378.

J. S. FARRINGTON, Deputy Sheriff.
Lovell, Sept. 21st, 1842. 3w22

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Paris, Me. Oct. 1st, 1842.

Bowker James
Bolster David
Briggs Alanson
Bolster Charlotte E
Billings M N
Bearce Judith
C
Caldwell John
Crocker Thomas
Caldwell Levi B
Cushman Elias
Chase Peter
Curtis Kingsbury
D
Dean Lucindia
Dearing John 2
F
Fogg Simon Jr.
Fuller Nathaniel
H
Haines Albert
J
Jackson Jairus H
K
Kyle Charity
L
Landers Jane S
M
Marston Ebenr
Maxim Lucretia B
Metcalf Theran
Mixer Wm L
McAllaster Alvira
P
Prince John C
R
Ryerson Cushman 2
Royal Jesse
Ripley Hannah
S
Snell & Harris
Swett Israel
Sears W Esq
Stevens Rufus S
Swan Foxwell
Shaw Jairus
Shaw & Howe 2
Shaw Betsey
T
Twitchell Harriet F
Tailor James
Thayer Alexander

SIMEON NORRIS, P. M.

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of license from the Probate Court for the County of Oxford, I shall sell at public Vendue on Saturday, the 29th day of October next, at 1 o'clock P. M. on the premises, the homestead farm of *CYRUS KEEN*, late of Sumner, in said County, deceased, (subject to the Widow's Dower therein,) for the purpose of paying the debts of said deceased and incidental charges. Terms made known at the time and place of sale.

ZIBA THAYER, Administrator.
Paris, Sept. 24, 1842. 21

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of license from the Probate Court for the County of Oxford, I shall sell at public Vendue on Saturday, the 29th day of October next, at 1 o'clock P. M. on the premises, all of the real estate of *THEODORE BRICKETT*, late of Andover, in said county, deceased, (subject to the right of the Widow's Dower therein) for the payment of the debts of said deceased and incidental charges.

JAMES N. BRICKETT, Administrator.
Sept. 10, 1842 21

CATTLE SHOW AT NORWAY,
October 19, 1842.

THE members of the OXFORD COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY will convene at Anthony Bennett's Hotel, in Norway Village, on the morning of the Cattle Show at 7 o'clock, at which time the Society will be called to order.

All articles intended for exhibition or premiums must be deposited in their proper places, and all Stock for exhibition must be in the pens before 9 o'clock, and the owners intention with the affidavits, &c., in writing, must be deposited with the Secretary by 8 o'clock.

The awarding Committees will proceed to the examination in their several Departments at one half past 9 o'clock. After the committess have retired the exhibition will be open to spectators.

A procession will be formed at Bennett's precisely at half past eleven o'clock A. *M*, under the direction of Col. HENRY R. PARSONS (chief Marshall) from whence it will move to the Universalist Meeting House, where, after appropriate exercises, an Address will be delivered by FRANCIS O. J. SMITH, Esq. after which the procession will again form and return to Bennett's, where a dinner will be provided for the Society.

At 2 o'clock the Society will reassemble at the Meeting House to hear the Reports of the Awarding Committees. After the Committees have completed their duty, the Society will be called to order and proceed to the choice of Officers for the ensuing year.

As it will be a business day it is desirable that all interested will be punctual in their attendance at the hour, and see that all articles for exhibition or premiums are early in their places, that every article may be properly arranged for exhibition.

COMMITTEES ON PREMIUMS.

Committee on Wheat, Indian Corn, Rye, Oats, Beans, and Peas.
Josiah Dudley, Paris
John Parsons, Jr., Norway.
Rufus Stowell, Paris.

Committee on Potatoes and other Roots.
Henry C. Reed, Norway.
Eleazer Dunham, Jr. Paris.
John Conant, Sumner.

Committee on Horticulture and Silk.
Peter C. Virgin, Rumford,
Jonathan B Smith, Norway
Asaph Kittredge, Paris.

Committee on Butter and Cheese.
Thomas Clark, Paris.
John Briggs, Sumner.
Cyrus Thompson, Hartford

Committee on Horses and Mares.
Ichabod Bartlett, Norway.
Lucius Loring, Buckfield.
America Farrar, Buckfield.

Committee on Neat Stock.
Austin Holmes, Paris.
Noah Prince, Buckfield.
James Hersey, Sumner.

Committee on Sheep & Swine.
Jesse Howe, Sumner.
Henry C. Reed, Norway.
Levi Whitman, Norway.
Stephen Emery, Paris.
Levi Stowell, Paris.
Jairus S. Keith, Oxford.
Joseph G. Cole, Paris.
Virgil D. Parris, Buckfield.

Committee on Boots, Shoes, Harnesses, and Leather.
Benj. Tucker, Jr., Norway.
Mark P. Smith, Norway.
Alvah Shurtleff, Jr., Paris.

Committee on Cloths.
Philo Clark, Turner.
Geo. J. Ordway, Norway,
Jesse Howe, Sumner.

Committee on Tools and Implements of Husbandry.
Henry Hawkins, Oxford.
Noah Prince, Buckfield.
Simeon Barrett, Sumner.

Committee on Ploughing.
Henry Rust, Norway.
Elhanan Bartlett, Bethel.
Nath'l Bennett, Norway.
Benj. Richards, Oxford.
Henry Prentice, Paris.

Rooms for Exhibition and pens for neat Stock, &c., will be furnished at or near Bennett's Hotel, free of expense to the Society. Persons on arriving at the Village with Stock or articles for Exhibition, will please call on E. F. Beal.

N. B. The Ladies of Oxford County are respectfully invited to attend the exhibition with specimens of their skill and ingenuity.

SAMUEL F. BROWN, } Trustees of Oxford
JEDEDIAH BURBANK, } County Agricultu-
E. F. BEAL, } ral Society.
Sept. 19. 1842. 5w21

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of a license from the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, I shall sell at public Auction all the real estate of *JAMES BARKER*, late of Greenwood, in said county, deceased, on Saturday, the nineteenth day of November next, at two o'clock P. M. at the dwelling house of Widow Sarah Barker in Greenwood, for the purpose of paying the debts of the deceased and incidental charges.

Said real estate consists of the Westerly half of Lot No. 1, in the third Range of Lots, with the reversion of the Widow's Dower therein. Also, a Pew in the Congregational Meeting House in Bethel. Terms of sale made known at the time of sale.

SAMUEL BARKER, Administrator.
Bethel, Sept. 21, 1842. 21

FARM for Sale,
IN RUMFORD,

PLEASANTLY situated on the Androscoggin River and within 3/4ths of a mile of Rumford Corner. It contains 80 acres of upland of a good quality, well wooded, watered, and a good pasture; likewise, about 25 acres of first rate *Intervale* under a high state of cultivation, with convenient buildings thereon,—cuts from 20 to 25 tons of hay. House and Barn supplied with water by an Acqueduct from a never failing spring.

Likewise, the hay, stock, and a part of the farming tools will be sold, (if wanted,) and all at a bargain that cannot fail to suit any one that wants a profitable farm and a pleasant situation.

Terms liberal. For further particulars, enquire of the subscriber on the premises.

AMOS DWINEL.
Rumford, Sept. 26th, 1842. tf 22

SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD, ss.—Taken on Execution and will be sold at public Vendue at the Store of Houghton & Bisbee in Paris, on Saturday, the 29th of October next, at two o'clock P. M., all the right which *JAMES C. NOYES* had in equity on the 29th November last, to redeem Lot of land numbered Ninety in the East part of Woodstock, granted to Gorham Academy—the same being mortgaged to Phinehas Stearns, March 17, 1841, to secure payment of the sum of $8,75 on demand and interest. Terms—six months credit with undoubted security.

SAMUEL F. RAWSON, Dept. Sh'ff.
Paris, Sept. 21, 1842. 3w21

SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD, ss.—Taken on Execution, and will be sold at public Vendue at the house of Andrew Brown, Esq. in Byron, in said County, on Saturday the fifth day of November next, at 12 o'clock at noon, all the right, title or interest for the value of the buildings and improvements which *JOHN GILCRIS* owns, holds or claims on a certain Lot of land situated in said Byron and being the same on which said John now lives; the same having been attached on the original writ.

COLMAN GODWIN, Deputy Sheriff.
September 22, 1842. 21

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of License from the Probate Court for the County of Oxford, I shall sell at public Vendue on the homestead Farm of *JOSEPH LARY, Jr.* late of Gilead, in said County, deceased, on Saturday, the 29th day of October, next, at one o'clock P. M. so much of said homestead Farm as may be necessary to raise the sum of one hundred dollars, for the payment of the debts of said deceased and incidental charges. Terms made known at the time and place of sale.

JEDEDIAH GROVER, Administrator.
Sept. 10, 1842. 21

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the estate of

ISAAC WHITTEMORE,

late of Rumford, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore request all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to ISAAC WHITTEMORE.

Rumford, Sept. 20, 1842. 21

BLANKS

For sale at this Office.

SALT RHEUM.

THE subscriber having, as he has reason to believe, discovered a certain cure for the Salt Rheum; and which may also be considered as a remedy for various other humors or cautaneous diseases, would inform the public that he has applied for and received the United States Letters Patent, from the proper authority at the city of Washington, for said remedy, which he denominates a Compound for the cure of the Salt Rheum and other Diseases of the Skin.

He is aware that some may doubt whether there is any cure for the disease. He has often doubted it himself. Many things however, once deemed impossible are now accomplished.

Salt Rheum, he knows, by sad experience, is a disorder not easily conquered. He was himself dreadfully afflicted with it more than *twenty years*, and at times, for months together, was unable to labor, and sometimes even to walk, or dress himself. He applied to many physicians,—and tried various things prescribed by them and others, but found little relief.

In the spring of 1833, being very sick with the disease, he had well nigh given up all hope of recovery. At that time, he received from a friend a list of articles, chiefly indigenous to our own fields and forests, and admitted to be good for the complaint, which articles he immediately caused to be procured.—With these things, and others, which he had found in some degree beneficial, he formed a compound, and applied it to his diseased and distressed frame. In three weeks, (he can say with truth and pleasure, and he ought to *say* it with much gratitude,) he was comparatively well; and shortly after was restored to perfect health, so far as regards Salt Rheum; and continues so to this day, a period of seven years.

Thousands of persons afflicted by this grievous malady, have made use of this remedy, and as far as he can learn, it has rarely failed to give satisfaction. In many cases its good effects have been truly wonderful.

He will not state, as too many do, that his Compound is a cure for all diseases; but he has reason to believe that it is not only a cure for the Salt Rheum, but good for all humors, such as Ring Worm, Scald Head, Shingles, Leprosy, Itch, and especially good for the barber's or Jackson itch, &c. &c. It has also been used for the Piles with the best effect.

No person can fear any evil from it, however old, or young, or feeble, for it is simple and may be applied with safety.

The following certificates and recommendations show how effectual this remedy is, when properly applied, viz:—

Mr. N. *A*. Sprague, Agent for Nantucket, in a letter dated April 24th, 1840, to the patentee, says:—Many cures have been performed on this Island by using your *Compound*. In fact, in no instance where I have sold it, has it failed to give great satisfaction. I wish you to send me another box containing as the last, viz. 100 packages.

This newly discovered and valuable medicine, Trufant's *Patent* Compound, has already been proved by hundreds in this vicinity, to be a sure cure for *Salt Rheum*. It has affected cures after REGULAR PHYSICIANS had declared that the datients were incurable.

From the Portland Christian Mirror.

SALT RHEUM--TRUFANT'S COMPOUND.

We copy the following paragraph from the Lincoln Telegraph published in Bath, the residence of Mr. Trufant. The character of the man, the circumstances in which he made his discovery, as well as the many effectual tests to which his remedy has been subjected, are an adequate guard to the public against imposition. The use of it by a member of our family has done much to secure our confidence in its efficacy. We hope Mr. Trufant will not suffer his care in the preperation to abate a single iota, in consequence of the growing demand for his compound, Let it not degenerate.

Remedy for Salt Rheum.—We call attention to the advertisement of this valuable medicine in another column. It has been supposed that no infallible remedy for this loathesome disease could be found. But from the numerous testimonials from individuals in almost every part of the country, which we have seen, and from the personal testimony of many of our friends and acquaintances, who have received permanent benefit from his medicine, we are constrained to believe that MR TRUFANT has succeeded in discovering a compound which, if applied in a faithful manner, will entirely cure even the most obstinate cases. It is but a short time since Mr. Trufant has consented to spread this medicine before the public, but already many thousands have been induced to try it, and so far as can be ascertained, with the most flattering success, as the numerous certificates of patients, and letters from agents, now in his possession, will abundantly show. Not only is this remedy becoming exceedingly popular in this country, but by mere accident a bottle or package was carried by one of our shipmasters to an acquaintance in Havre, France. The properties of the medicine having been amply and wonderfully proved in an astonishing cure, the effect has been that orders for large quantities have been directed to the proprietor, to be forwarded to Havre and its vicinity. All who are troubled with the Salt Rheum, will do well to give it a faithful trial.

The undersigned, inhabitants of Bath, certify that we have used the medicine prepared by William B. Trufant, as a remedy for the *Salt* Rheum, and have found it to be the best we have ever known; and having no doubt that it is a valuable discovery, take the liberty to recommend it to all who are afflicted with that inveterate malady.

Daniel Marston, Jr.	Nath'l Swasy,
Thomas Donnel,	William Gardiner,
Elwill Robinson,	Jesse Russell,
A. L. Stimson,	A. W. Turner,
James Hamilton,	Aaron Donnell,
Henry C. Donnell,	Martin Anderson,
Thos. P. T. Webb,	Elisha Higgins,
Luke Lambard,	H. B. Webb, Jr.

Prepared and sold by the subscriber at his store in Water street, Bath, Maine. *Also*, by

Wm. E. GOODNOW, Norway,

Agent for the County of Oxford. The following persons are also appointed Agents, viz:—Andover, Lewis Crockett; Bethel Hill, R. A. Chapman & Co.; Dixfield, C. T. Chase;—Greenwood, J. & W. Stevens; Hartford, W. Hall; Woodstock, J. R. Briggs; Rumford, Otis C. Bolster; Sumner, ———; Waterford, Jotham Goodnow; Albany, ——— Lovejoy.

Price—One Dollar, with full directions.
All letters from abroad must be *Post paid.*

WM. B. TRUFANT.
March 1, 1842. eop1y43

Rare Work,

CONTAINING the difficult questions well explained from the various works on Arithmetic. Teachers intending to be beyond the reach of the attack of *wiseacres* and the *ill-disposed* will find it all the necessary assistance in that respect.

The difficult questions explained, were taken from the following named Authors, viz:

Welch, Walsh, Kenne, Adams, Smith, Pike, Daboll, Emerson, Greenleaf, Olney, and several others.

In fact, every item deemed intricate, rare, useful or entertaining occupies its proper place in this work, and matter considered of a common and superfluous nature is carefully excluded. It is entitled

"*KEY TO THE VARIOUS AUTHORS ON ARITHMETIC.*"

For sale at this Office.

At a Court of Probate held at Turner, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 22d day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two,

Ambrose Bisbee, Administrator of the estate of John Bisbee, late of Turner, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,—It was

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the 3d Tuesday of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
A true Copy, 21
Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Turner, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 22d day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—

George French, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Daniel French, late of Turner, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,—It was

Ordered,

That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively, in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the 3d Tuesday of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
A true Copy, 21
Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

GRAND SPRING AND SUMMER MEDICINE.

"NOW'S THE DAY AND NOW'S THE HOUR."

WHITWELL'S TEMPERANCE BITTERS.

READER, have you no APPETITE? Do you not relish what you eat? Then use these Bitters. They will also greatly assist Digestion, and of course remove Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Weakness of the Stomach, Debility, &c. They purify the blood and invigorate the whole system. They contain a Extract of Sarsaparilla and Tomatos, besides numerous other ingredients. Price 25 cents for a pint bottle.

N. B.—Avoid all fiery rum remedies, under whatever title, for in addition to the Alcohol employed, they are generally composed of hot, stimulating ingredients, and cannot fail to excite the stomach, destroy digestion, produce bad habits, and create the very disorders which they were intended to cure.

ALSO FOR SALE,

WHITWELL'S ORIGINAL OPODELDOC.

The Original Opodeldoc is considered by the first physicians in the United States to rank higher than any other composition in existence for the following complaints, viz: Bruises, Gout, Sprains, Rheumatism, Cramp, Numbness, Stiffness or Weakness of the Neck or Joints, Chilblains, Chapped Hands, &c.

Be not imposed upon, see that "Whitwell's Opodeldoc" is stamped on each bottle, and receive no other as a substitute, unless you wish to prove the truth of the Hudibrastic remark:

"That the pleasure is as great
Of being cheated, as to cheat."

Price reduced to 25 cents per bottle, or $2 per dozen—by the proprietor, as above.

ALSO, AS ABOVE,

VOLATILE AROMATIC SNUFF,

Composed principally of roots and aromatic herbs.—Its flavor is fragrant and delightful, the effect pleasing and salutary—it sensibly stimulates the spirits, and removes drowsiness; it is of essential service in nervous headaches. In cases of Catarrh or Cold in the head, a pinch or two at night effectually removes all obstructions. In a crowded house, or after a long walk, a pinch or two of this Snuff will be extremely grateful, and the flavor of which will answer all the purposes of a smelling bottle. Sedentary persons will find it a cheering relief from ennui and lassitude.

This article is recommended by Dr. Waterhouse, member of the Medical Society in London, of the Medical Society in France, and late Professor of the theory and practice of Physic in Harvard University. Price 50 and 25 cents a bottle.

Sold by THOMAS CROCKER, Paris Hill. 6m11

A NATURAL REMEDY,

Suited to our constitutions, and competent to the cure of every curable disease, will be found in

Wright's Indian Vegetable PILLS,

Of the North American College of Health.

These extraordinary Pills are composed of Plants which grow spontaneously on our own soil; and are therefore, better adapted to our constitutions than medicines concocted from foreign drugs however well they may be compounded; and as the *INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS* are founded upon the principle that the human body is in truth

Subject to but one DISEASE,

viz: corrupt humors, and that said medicine cures this disease on

NATURAL PRINCIPLES,

by cleansing and purifying the body; it will be manifest that if the constitution be not entirely exhausted—a perseverance in their use, according to direction, is absolutely certain to drive disease of every name from the body.

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS will be found one of the best, if not the very best medicine in the world for carrying out this

GRAND PURIFYING PRINCIPLE,

because they expel from the body all morbid and corrupt humors (the cause of disease) in an easy and *NATURAL MANNER;* and while they every day

GIVE EASE AND PLEASURE,

disease of every name is rapidly driven from the body.

The above named INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS, have been three years before the American public; and we can now without fear of contradiction, that of all the various medicines which have heretofore been popular, not one has given such universal satisfaction or obtained such a permanent hold upon the affections of the people. Not only do all who use it invariably experience relief, and recommend it in the strongest terms, but it has effected some of the most astonishing cures ever recorded by medicine.

Hitherto, very few of the numerous testimonials which have been received in favor of this extraordinary medicine have been published, as the medicine obtained its present great celebrity more by its own intrinsic goodness, than from extensive advertising. It has been deemed proper, however, to offer the following opinions of the public press, merely to show that the fame of the Indian Vegetable Pills is not confined to any one section, but is rapidly extending itself to every part of the Union.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are attaining great celebrity in New England as well as other parts of the United States. The attempt of persons to defraud the public by the sale of spurious articles, meets with general reprobation. Mr. Wright is an indefatigable business man, and shows an array of cures by the medicine, which warrant confidence in the virtues of his Indian Vegetable Pills.

From the Boston Daily Times.

INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

Of all the public advertised medicines of the day, we know of none that we can more safely recommend for the "ills that flesh is heir to," than the Pills that are sold at the depot of the North American College of Health, No. 198 Tremont Street, Boston. Several instances we know of, where they are used in families with the highest satisfaction; and no longer ago than yesterday, we heard an eminent physician of this city, recommend them in high terms. There used to be in the community a great repugnance to the use of QUACK Medicines, as they are indiscriminately termed, but it was mainly owing to the regular M. D's constantly denouncing them. They are, however, becoming more liberal in this respect, and the consequence is that good vegetable medicines are now more extensively used than formerly.

CAUTION.

This is to inform the public, that all genuine medicine has on he side of the boxes,

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS,

(INDIAN PURGATIVE,)

Of the North American College of Health.

And also round the border of the label, will be found in small type, *"Entered according to the act of Congress, in the year* 1840, *by* WM. WRIGHT, *in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Southern District of Pennsylvania."*

The public will also remember that all who sell the genuine Indian Vegetable Pills, are provided with a certificate of agency, signed by

WILLIAM WRIGHT, VICE PRESIDENT

Of the North American College of Health

and that Pedlars are never in any case allowed to sell the genuine Medicine. All travelling agents will be provided with Certificates of Agency as above described; and those who cannot show one will be known as base impostors.

Beware of one A. L. NORCROSS, who is selling a Counterfeit Pill.

N. B. Buy of none except the following regularly appointed

AGENTS.

THOMAS CROCKER, Paris; O. H. Paine, South Paris; Ephraim Atwood, Buckfield; Winslow Hall, Hartford; John M. Deshan, Canton; Wm E Goodnow, Norway; Chas Durell, Oxford; Wm F Welch, Welchville; Wm Cousins, Poland; Joseph Freeman, Minot Corner; James F Davis, Danville; John B Jones, Lewiston Falls; Mitchell & Bradford, Turner Village; John Blake & Son, Turner,

Sept. 1841. eopisoroeply 18

Last Call!

THE subscribers hereby give notice to all persons indebted to them by note or account, that unless s me arrangement is made by the first of October, the demands will be left for collection

HAMMOND & HARLOW.

Paris, Sept. 5, 1842. tf18

BEFORE THE AMERICAN PUBLIC NEARLY SEVEN YEARS.

Benjamin Brandreth's Pills.

THIS vegetable and truly innocent medicine, PURIFIES THE BLOOD, and immediately stays the further PROGRESS OF DISEASE in the bodies of those whose powers of life are not already exhausted. Where human means can avail, there scarcely is any complaint, or form of sickness, that the BRANDRETH PILLS do not relieve and generally cure. Although these pills produce a KNOWN EFFECT, that effect is not to prostrate the body, but the frame is invigorated by the removal of the cause of weakness, the morbid, the vitiated humors from the blood.

Harmless in themselves, they merely

ASSIST NATURE

To throw out the occasion of sickness from the body, and they require no alteration in the diet or clothing.

In fact, the human body is better able to sustain without injury, the inclemency of the weather, while under the influence of this INFECTION DESTROYER, DISEASE ERADICATING MEDICINE, than at any other time.

The importance of Brandreth's Pills for seamen and travellers is, therefore, self evident.

By the timely use of this Medicine how much anxiety and sickness might we not prevent? Cold, Billious affections, Typhus, Scarlet and fevers of all kinds, would be unknown! But where sickness does exist, let no time be lost, let the BRANDRETH PILLS be at once sent for, that the Remedy may be applied, without further loss of time.

—TO BE REMEMBERED—

That Brandreth's Pills have stood a seven years' test in the United States.

That they are a vegetable and innocent medicine, yet all powerful for the removal of disease, whether chronic or recent infectious, or otherwise.

That they purify the blood, and stay the further progress of disease in the human body.

That, in many cases, where the dreadful ravages o ulceration had laid bare ligament and bone, and where to all appearance, no human means could save life, have patients by the use of these pills, been restored to good health; the devouring disease having been completely eradicated.

That a DEATH BLOW has been struck upon counterfeits, READ WHAT FOLLOWS.

Security to the patrons of Brandreth's Pills.

NEW LABELS.

The New Labels on a single Box of the Genuine Brandreth's Pills, contain

☞5063 LETTERS!!!!☜

In consequence of the great variety of Counterfeit Labels of PRETENDED Brandreth's Pills, and which, in many instances, so nearly resemble in outward appearance the genuine of the old style, as often to deceive the unwary; Doctor Brandreth, acting under a sense of duty to the public, has employed those celebrated artists, Messrs. Perkins & Durand, who have succeeded in producing at great cost three New Labels, from steel, of extreme difficulty of execution, and of so complicated a nature, as to amount to an impossibility of imitation, being considered by judges a master-piece in the art of engraving.

The Border of the top, and also of the under label, is composed of the most elaborate and chaste pattern of lace work. To crown the climax of these beautiful labels, the paper upon which they are printed is previously printed with Red Ink, after a design so exquisite and minute as to DEFY competition; the top and the under label each contain the words "BENJ. BRANDRETH'S PILLS," written in red ink nearly two hundred times—the top & under label containing, therefore, upwards of five thousand letters.

There is also upon the top, the under, and the side label, two signatures of Dr. Brandreth; one being his regular signature thus—B Brandreth; and the other his full signature, thus—Benjamin Brandreth; both being fac similies of the writing of Dr. Brandreth, to imitate which is forgery.

The Brandreth Pills having these labels upon them, can be relied upon as the true and genuine.

Dr. Brandreth's Principal Office, 241 Broadway, N. Y.

N. E. OFFICE,

19, HANOVER STREET, 19,

BOSTON.

Sub-Agents in Oxford County will be supplied by Mr. JOHN O. LANGLEY, my only travelling Agent in Maine—or by ordering from my *Principal N. E. Office,*

19, HANOVER STEET, 19—BOSTON.

NEVER think to procure GENUINE BRANDRETH PILLS in Oxford County but of the following regular Agents for their sale.

PARIS,	THOMAS CROCKER.
Paris, N.	Alanson Briggs & Co.
Paris Cape,	C. F. Kittredge.
Albany,	Jacob H Lovejoy & Co.
Bethel,	Ira C. Kimball.
"	E. M. Carter.
"	Washington Bray.
"	——— Ward.
Buckfield,	Artemas F. Cole & Co.
Canton,	J. M. Deshon.
Denmark,	Gibson & Ingalls.
Dixfield,	I. N. & C. Stanley.
Fryeburg,	H. C. Boswell.
Hartford,	Winslow Hall.
Hiram,	John V. Hubbard.
Livermore,	Samuel R. Nason.
"	Jefferson Coolidge.
"	Kelsey & Kimball
"	Britton & Washburn.
Lovell,	James Walker.
Mexico,	Curtis P. Howe.
Norway,	W. E Goodnow.
Oxford,	Charles Durell,
Porter,	John Higgins.
Rumford,	Joshua Graham.
"	Otis C. Bolster.
"	Alvin Bolster.
Sweden,	Benjamin Nevers
Turner,	Mitchell & Bradford.
"	Philo Clark.
"	Ezekiel Martin.
Waterford,	Abel Houghton.
"	Jotham Goodnow.

B. BRANDRETH, M. D.

Sole Proprietor of Brandreth's V. U. Pills.

April 1, 1842. eply50ns9os

At a Court of Probate held at Rumford, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 19th day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two.

Almira Mills, *Administratrix* of the estate of Eli Mills, late of Gilead, in said county, deceased, having presented her first account of administration of the estate of said deceased, and also an application for Dower in the real, and an allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased,—It was

Ordered,

That the said administratrix give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the 3d Tuesday of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed and granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

A true Copy, *21

Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the estate of

BENJAMIN RUSSELL,

late of Newry, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bonds as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to BENJA. RUSSELL.

Greenwood, Sept. 19, 1842. *3w21

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the estate of

ROWLAND H. GERRY,

late of Waterford, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs,—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to ELBRIDGE GERRY.

Aug. 23, 1842. *21

DR. S. O. RICHARDSON'S

PECTORAL BALSAM

—OF—

SPIKENARD, BLOOD ROOT. WILD CHERRY AND COMFREY.

☞THE most effectual remedy ever known for Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Consumption, Whooping Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Influenza, *Pain* in the Side, Shortness of Breath, and ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.

It affords wonderful relief to those laboring under these complaints, and the use of one bottle will satisfy the most incredulous that they possess a healing power above

EVERY THING HERETOFORE DISCOVERED.

Around each bottle is a Treatise on Consumption, its causes symptoms and cure, with full and particular directions for using the Balsam, what food, drinks, clothing, air, exercise, &c., should be used.

This Valuable Healing Cough Balsam,

Possessing the restorative virtues of many Roots and Rare Plants, which have been prepared with great care, can be obtained of the regularly appointed Agents, Merchants, Traders, Druggists, Apothecaries, and Dealers in Medicines throughout the N. E. States.

For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Doctor's Office, 15 HANOVER STREET, Boston.—Price, 50 cents.

For sale, in this place by T. CROCKER; & by the Agents for the Doctor's Medicines throughout the County.—1ep6mo21

THE MOST HIGHLY APPROVED MEDICINE NOW IN GENERAL USE FOR COUGHS, COLDS, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

THE Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam is believed to be deservedly the most popular Medicine ever known in America, for Coughs, Cold, Asthma or Phthisic, Consumption, and Whooping Cough, and Pulmonary affections of every kind.

The Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam has been very extensively used for about fifteen years; and its reputation has been constantly increasing. So universally popular has this article become that it may now be considered as a standard article in a large part of the United States and British Provinces. Many families keep it constantly by them, considering it the most safe as well as certain remedy for the above complaints. The Proprietors have received, and are receiving numerous recommendations from many of our best Physicians, who make use of it in the practice. The names of a few individuals who have given their testimony in favor of this article are here subjoined, and for a more full account see the envelope to the bottle.

Doct. Amery Hunting,	Doct. Samuel Morrill,
" Truman Abel,	" Timothy Baylies,
" Jere. Ellsworth,	" Albert Guild.

CERTIFICATES.

From Dr. Thomas Brown.

Messrs. Lowe & Reed, Gent,—The Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, has been extensively used, in the section of the country where I reside, for several years past, and has justly acquired a high reputation in consumptive complaints. So far as my knowledge extends, it has never dissappointed the reasonable expectation of those who have it.

THOMAS BROWN, M. D.

Concord, N. H., May 11, 1831.

Messrs. Reed, Wing & Cutler, Gentlemen,—I feel it a duty I owe the public, and especially to hundreds of my fellow beings who are now suffering under different diseases of the lungs, to give you a statement of the good effects I have experienced from the use of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam. Having from my youth up been troubled with different complaints of the lungs, such as spitting of blood, a dry troublesome cough, frequently hoarseness, with sever fits of coughing, and indeed all the symptoms of consumption, and from time to time I have consulted several eminent pysicians, and have taken much medicine, but I received little or no relief, and at last they told me there was no help for me; that my case was beyond their medicines. In the spring of 1827 I was advised by a friend to try the Vegetable Pulminary Balsam. I obtained two bottles, and on trial I was surprised to find so sudden and effectual relief which it gave me, and after using it about five weeks all my complaints were enti rely removed, and I was restored to good health. Since that time I have kept it constantly by me, in case of appearance of any of the above complaints.

I have known a large number of cases where all other medicines have failed of affording any relief, the Balsam was at length resorted to, and speedily effected a cure. I would therefore recommend to every person that has any of the above complaints, on their first appearance to take the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, which they will find a safe, convenient and positive cure. Respec't yours, T. P. MERRIAM.

New Bedford, Mass., July 30, 1841.

☞ *Counterfeits.*—Beware of Imposition. Each genuine Bottle is enclosed in a *blue* wrapper, on which is a *yellow* label, signed by WM. JON'N. CUTLER. None other can be genuine of a later date than *December* 1839. The signature of SAMESON REED will be continued for a short time.

The great celebrity of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam has been the cause of attempts to introduce spurious articles, which by partially assuming the name of the genuine, are calculated to mislead and deceive the public. Among these mixtures are *"Carter's Compound Pulmonary Balsam," "American Pulminary Balsom," "Vegetable Pulmonary Balsamic Syrup," "Pulmonary Balsam," and others.* Purchasers should enquire for the true article by its whole name—THE VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM, and see that it has the marks and signatures of the genuine. Each bottle and seal is stamped "Vegetable Pulminary Balsam."

For sale by REED, WING & CUTLER, (late Lowe & Reed) wholesale dealers in drugs, medicines, paints and dye stuffs, No. 54 Chatham Street, Boston, and by Drugists and country merchants generally in New England, and in the principal places throughout the United States and British Provinces. Price 50 cents.

THOMAS CROCKER, Agent. eply19

At a Court of Probate held at Dixfield, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 20th day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—

Ephraim Marble, Administrator of the estate of Jerathamel Hawks, late of Mexico, in said county, deceased, having presented his 2d account of administration of the estate of said deceased,—It was

Ordered

That the said Marble give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the last Tuesday of November next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

A true copy, 21

Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Rumford, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 19th day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—

Eli Twitchell, 3d, Administrator of the estate of Charles W. Farewell, late of Albany, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,—It was

Ordered,

That the said administrator give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the 3d Tuesday of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

A true Copy, 21

Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the estate of

WILLARD KELSEY,

late of Livermore, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to JOHN KELSEY.

Sept. 21, 1842. *21

$10,000 REWARD

Will be paid to any Physician who will produce a better Compound for Family use than the

GENUINE DUTCH OR

GERMAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

STYLED

THE LION OF THE DAY.

☞TO the inhabitants of the United States and the Canadas—The Pills, well called the Lion of the Day, are respectfully recommended to the attention and trial of all those subject to the attacks of *Billous, Dyspeptic,* and other Chronic diseases of the stomach, liver and bowels. These Pills have long been without a successful rival in Germany, and throughout Europe, and many years in various parts of the United States, by the most eminent Physicians, as a Family Medicine.

This Pill is composed of extracts from nine parts of the Vegetable kingdom. They are warranted safe in their operation and effects. They are simple in their preparation, mild in their effects, and unrivalled in their results. They have long received the most flattering recommendation from the Medical Faculty; such men as Dr. Mott, and Dr Guernsey, of N. York; Dr Delamater, Dr Hossack, and Dr Landon, of Dutchess county; and Hon. B. Peck, M. D., of Glen Falls—these men have long stood at the head of their profession.

Again: gastic irritation debilitates the digestive organs and becomes a fruitful source of disease: in some people *Dyspepsia,* in others, *Liver Complaint, Rheumatism, Hypochondria, Asthma, Gout, Piles, Epilipsy, Low Spirits, Chronic Diarrhœa, Pulmonary Consumption, Sick Headache, Eruption of the Skin, Salt Rheum, St. Anthony's Fire, Yellow and Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Heartburn, Costiveness, Female Weakness, Jaundice, Intermittent and Remittent Fevers, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Humors, and all Bilious complaints.* These different complaints are each, one and about the same, followed by a train of others, equally as detrimental, and perhaps fatal to human life. Like bad legislation, one bad law must be supported by others equally as injurious to the prosperity of the State. A perfectly healthy body is like a well tuned instrument, every string of which vibrates in unison, and the least injury to any one throws it into disorder.

These Pills are not intended as a thorough purgative, as some will have it; they are intended to strengthen the system that has run down, and regulate the whole human structure, and remove all obstruction and assist nature in its violated laws.

For sale in almost every town in the United States and the Canadas. Price 25 cts. Directions on each box.

Be sure when you purchase that you get the Lion of the Day, having the written name of Merritt Griffin on each box.

For full particulars, see small circulars deposited with each agent below mentioned.

AGENTS IN OXFORD COUNTY.

South Waterford, A. Houghton.
Lovell, Weeks & Kimball, and J. Walker.
Fryeburg, H. C. Buswell.
Brownfield, N. C. Rice.
Hiram, S. Flye.
Woodstock, J. Bicknell.
North Paris, Houghton & Bisbee.
South Paris, O. H. Paine.
Norway, W. E. Goodnow.
Oxford, Wm. F. Welch.
Canton Point, J. Hearsey.
Canton Mills, A. Barrows.
Dixfield, C. L. Eustis.
Mexico, J. M. Dolloff.
East Rumford, A. Bolster.
Rumford, A. K. Dnapp. O. C. Bolster.
East Bethel, E. M. Carter, & Co.
Hartford, W. Hall.
Jacksonville, C. Howe.
Porter, E. Blose, Jr.
Sweden, B. Nevers.
And for sale in this place by Hubbard & Marble.

eply20 C. C. CORLISS, Travelling Agent.

HEALTH AND STRENGTH.

Dr. S. O. Richardson's Concentrated Sherry Wine Bitters,

PUT up in octagon Bottles, and the ingredients to make the same put up in pressed packages; for sale by all the Druggists and most of the W. I. Goods Dealers in Boston and vicinity. Also, by my agents in all the principal towns thro' out New England and the Southern and Western States.

Z. S. HALL BARRINGTON, corner of Sackville street, Halifax, is general agent for the British Provinces.

P. S. BARNARD, W. G. SKINNER, and PERRY MORSE are my only authorized travelling agents.

Office 15 Hanover Street, Boston.

75 cents per Bottle; 50 cents per paper.

The following are selected from a large number of Editorial notices.

From the Dover, (N. H.) Gazette.

Dr. Richardson's Bitters.—In our columns may be found an advertisement of the Vegetable Bitters, prepared by Dr. S. O. Richardson, of South Reading, Mass. They are, as said to be, undoubtedly composed of a variety of valuable and purely vegetable matter, and from our own experience as well as others, we can speak highly of their renovating and invigorating effects upon the system. We have a good opinion of the Bitters, as they are not a quack nostrum, but discovered, prepared and vended by a regular Physician, a graduate of the College of our own State, and who has said but little by way of puffing them himself, but leaves it to those who try them to judge themselves. For the diseases that many are liable to in the spring and summer, such as Debility, Dyspepsia, Billious and Nervous complaints, &c. we do not hesitate to say that these Bitters will be found a safe, agreeable and effectual restorative. As good health is one of the greatest of earthly blessings, we would early advise those laboring under such diseases, to make trial of Dr. Richardson's Bitters; they can do no harm and may do much good, as we are confident in many cases they have. Vegetables and vegetable medicine are unquestionably the most congenial to the human system.

From the News-Letter, Exeter, N. H.

☞Dr. Richardson's Bitters, advertised in another column, are highly spoken of in this vicinity by gentlemen who are not in the habit of drinking bitters (any more than the good girl was of going to meeting,) for the PLEASURE of it. We have no taste for these things ourselves, being quite bitter enough already, without the aid of rue, wormwood or quassia. Nevertheless, if afflicted with the prevalent diseases enumerated in the advertisement, and obliged to become either a 'pill swallower' or a bitter-bibber, we should be inclined to call at Grant's and enquire the way to 'Health and Strength' of Doctor Richardson.

From the Bristol County Democrat, Taunton, Mass.

Richardson's Bitters.—Of the numerous medicines which are advertised in our paper from time to time, we know but little—their virtues must be known only to those who have made use of them. But with Dr. S. O. Richardson's Bitters we are somewhat acquainted. These Bitters we used in our family last summer, for general debility and headache, and much relief was derived from them. Those who may be subject to nervous headache, will find the Bitters very beneficial—they proved so in the case to which we refer.

From the Barnstable Patriot.

'HEALTH AND STRENGTH!'—To regain or preserve these, is the great desideratum. Nothing that we know of will do it more effectually, this warm weather, than 'Dr. Richardson's Sherry Wine Bitters.' Try 'em—the strictest temperance man need not be afraid of the alcohol in them. There is no more o it than is absolutely necessary to preserve the SPIRIT of the 'ROOTS AND THARBS' of which they are compounded.

For sale, wholesale and retail, at the DOCT'S OFFICE, 15 HANOVER St., BOSTON.

J. S. KELLY & CO., and E. MASON, wholesale agents Portland.

AGENTS:—Paris, T. CROCKER; S. Paris, A. Field; Norway, G. J. Ordway, Harrison, G. & F. Blake; North Bridgton, J. Hazen, Jr.; Denmark, Gibson & Ingalls; Brownfield, D. Tyler; Fryeburg, H. C. Buswell; Lovell, J. Walker; Sweden B. Nevers; Bridgton, C. Parker.—ep6mo52

At a Court of Probate held at Dixfield, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 20th day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—

Stockbridge Eaton, one of the Executors of the last will and Testament of Humphrey M. Eaton, late of Dixfield, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,—It was

Ordered,

That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the last Tuesday of November next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

A true Copy; *21

Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

LEWIS' ARABIAN HAIR OIL.

THE knowledge of this highly esteemed Oil for the Hair was obtained from a distinguished ARABIAN by the subscriber. It is used almost universally in that country, and in France is a popular article with the ladies and young men to make the hair grow long, to give it healthy and lively appearance, and preserve its beauty to an advanced age. It is decidedly the best Oil that was ever used in this or any other country for preventing the hair from coming off, giving life to the roots, and making it grow long and soft. It also darkens it and gives a beautiful gloss.

ROBERT B. LEWIS, HALLOWELL.

☞Prepared and sold by the sole Proprietor,

SAMUEL ADAMS, Hallowell, Me.

AGENTS.—Hubbard & Marble, Paris.—O. H. Paine, South Paris —G. J. Ordway, Norway.—Joseph Nelson, Waterford.—J. E. Ladd, Augusta.—Little, Wood, & Co. Winthrop. 6m3

Emancipation.

I HEREBY give notice that I have this day released to my son, JOHN A. BOLSTER, all claim to his services and earnings, during his minority—that I shall claim none of his earnings, nor interfere with any of his contracts—or pay any of his debts after this date.

ISAAC BOLSTER.

Witness—LEVI WHITMAN.

Norway, July 5th, 1842. *21

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the estate of

CALVIN H. BUMPUS,

late of Livermore, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs,—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to CALVIN BUMPUSS.

Livermore Sept. 2, 1842. *21

At a Court of Probate held at Turner, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 22d day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—

Job Prince, Administrator of the estate of Seth Copeland, late of Turner, in said county, deceased, having presented his 2d account of administration of the estate of said deceased, and also an application of the widow for a further allowance from the personal estate of said deceased,—It was

Ordered,

That the said administrator & said widow give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published 3 weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the 3d Tuesday of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed and granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

A true Copy, 21

Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Canton, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 20th day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—

Charles Strout, Executor of the last will and Testament of Jacob Strout, late of Canton, in said county, deceased, has presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,—It was

Ordered,

That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the last Tuesday of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

A true Copy; 21

Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Turner, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 22d day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two,—

Seth Sampson, Administrator of the Estate of Simon Record, late of Berkfield, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,—It was

Ordered,

That the said administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the 3d Tuesday of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

A true copy; 21

Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Turner, within and for the county of Oxford on the 22d day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—

ON the petition of **Nancy Blake,** widow of Daniel B. Blake, late of Turner, aforesaid, deceased, praying that her Dower may be assigned her, out of the real estate whereof said deceased died, seized,—It was

Ordered,

That the said Widow give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, on the 3d Tuesday of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register

A true Copy; 21

Attest—*GEO. F. EMERY.* Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Rumford, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 19th day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two.

ON the Petition of **Betsey Chase,** widow of Enoch Chase, late of Dixfield, in said county, deceased, praying that her dower may be assigned out of the real estate of which the said deceased died, seized, and possessed.—It was

Ordered,

That the said widow give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the 3d Tuesday of Oct. next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

A true copy, 21

Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Rumford, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 19th day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two.

Abel Chapman, Administrator of the estate of Abel Chapman, Jr., late of said Rumford, deceased, having presented the return of the Commissioners appointed to assign the Widow's Dower in the real estate of said deceased, and also his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,—It was

Ordered,

That the said administrator give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, on the third Tuesday of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be accepted and allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

A true Copy; 21

Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Dixfield, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 20th day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—

On the Petition of **Aseneth Kenney,** Widow of Barnabas Kenney, late of Dixfield, aforesaid, deceased, praying that her Dower may be assigned her out of the Real Estate whereof the said deceased died, seized, and possessed.—It was

Ordered,

That the said Widow give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the 3d Tuesday of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

A true copy, 21

Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.